

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

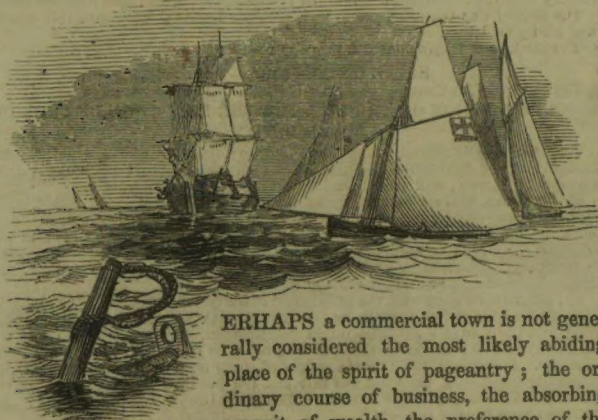


No. 222.—Vol. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

PRINCE ALBERT IN LIVERPOOL.



PERHAPS a commercial town is not generally considered the most likely abiding place of the spirit of pageantry; the ordinary course of business, the absorbing pursuit of wealth, the preference of the useful to the ornamental in every arrangement, for which a great trading locality is remarkable, is utterly at variance with the leisure and ease that ask for enjoyment, and also, it may be, with the tastes that create a love of the picturesque. The cotton bale and the sugar cask are not certainly beautiful objects in themselves, though, when associated with the convenience and enjoyment of life they bestow, a large amount of pleasing contemplation may be extracted from them; they have their "sermons" as well as stones, and partake of the good to be found "in everything." This is all the beauty that the generality of mankind, we believe, concede to those centres of activity where merchants most do congregate—great trading, commercial and manufacturing towns. They admit a pleasing and useful result, but nothing of beauty, to the processes that precede it; ships are but boards, warehouses piles of bricks, quays, only masses of paving stones, and casks, cases, and bags, things offensive to the eye and nostril of those who tread the carpeted saloons of "Belgravia."

At this moment, we doubt not, many estimable, but fastidiously minded individuals, languidly perusing the papers of the week, are asking what could have induced Prince Albert to go to Liverpool, a place where there is nothing but docks and shipping, and men who make money and railroads? And, not accustomed to believe that those who gather in the wealth of the world with the greatest judgment, are also those who can spend it, on occasion, with the most magnificence and liberality, they will, probably, be much astonished at the ease with which industry puts on a festal garb, and the splendour which the calculators of fractions and the watchers of markets can throw over such a ceremonial as the welcoming of a Prince.

It is only forgetfulness of history, or utter ignorance of it, that associates mercantile pursuits and mercantile localities so continually and inseparably with all that is common-place and unattractive. We have too much and too constantly separated the useful from the ornamental, and thus produced or countenanced the notion that the two things were incompatible. But there is nothing whatever in the spirit of commerce to destroy that love of the beautiful, which, though often repressed by modern habits, is never quite extinct.

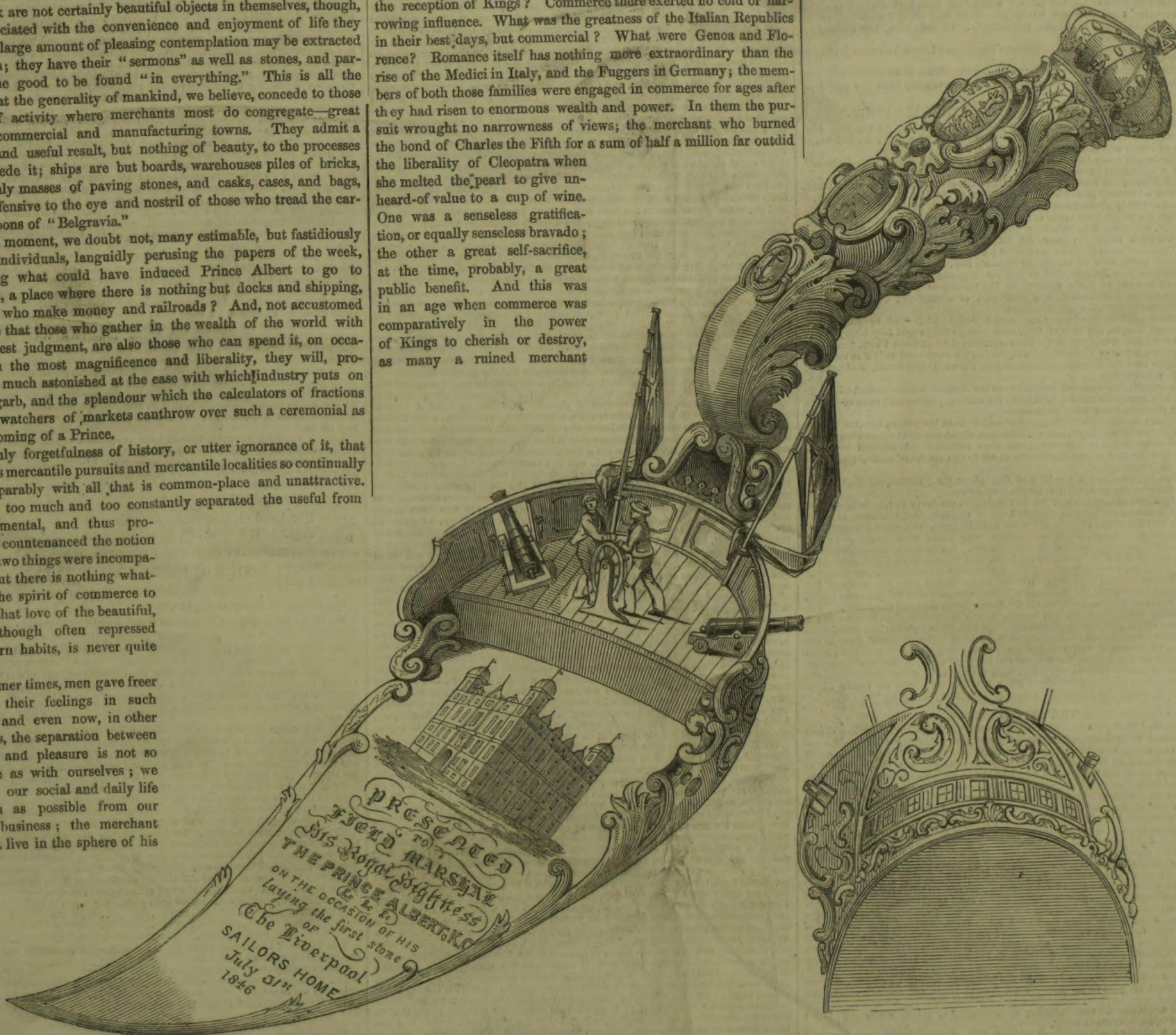
In former times, men gave freer play to their feelings in such things; and even now, in other countries, the separation between business and pleasure is not so complete as with ourselves; we separate our social and daily life as much as possible from our worldly business; the merchant does not live in the sphere of his

diurnal action. The Dutchman and the German contrive to blend the two portions of existence more together; in the Dutch towns, the gorgeous drawing-room of the rich merchant may be seen over his store-house, crane and pulley working close beside plate glass windows and splendid hangings. We remove the splendours of our social existence as far as possible from the vicinity of the labours that procure it. There may be some advantages in both modes of proceeding; it is quite certain that in neither case does the keenest pursuit of wealth, and the most complete absorption in the business of commerce, deaden the faculties for the appreciation of what is required for embellishing and adorning life. But those who look only at one side of the question, sometimes lose sight of the truth in this matter.

If we go back to History, what examples shall we not find of the splendour, the magnificence, and the pageantry that have been summoned up at the bidding of Commerce! To pass over the mysterious wealth and grandeur of Tyre and Sidon, and the wide traffic of the old Phœnicians with nations whose products they bore home, but whose names and localities they jealously kept secret, and descend at once to ages more within the grasp of certain knowledge, what was the splendour of Venice when she "held the gorgeous East in fee," but commercial? Yet, what magnificence of ceremonials, processions, feasts, and decorated palaces opened for the reception of Kings? Commerce there exerted no cold or narrowing influence. What was the greatness of the Italian Republics in their best days, but commercial? What were Genoa and Florence? Romance itself has nothing more extraordinary than the rise of the Medici in Italy, and the Fuggers in Germany; the members of both those families were engaged in commerce for ages after they had risen to enormous wealth and power. In them the pursuit wrought no narrowness of views; the merchant who burned the bond of Charles the Fifth for a sum of half a million far outdid the liberality of Cleopatra when she melted the pearl to give unheard-of value to a cup of wine. One was a senseless gratification, or equally senseless bravado; the other a great self-sacrifice, at the time, probably, a great public benefit. And this was in an age when commerce was comparatively in the power of Kings to cherish or destroy, as many a ruined merchant

and plundered town found to their cost. To come to our own country: our history is full of the pomps and pageantries of the merchants of London; masques full of "quaint device," and enriched with such poetry as could be commanded for the occasion; not always the best, for Pegasus is ever restive in harness, even when the collar is a golden one. Do not our chronicles speak of tapestried streets and conduits running with wine—with jousts and allegories played at the gates and barriers? And all these, be it remarked, were enjoyments for every one. The mistake that has made expenditure unpopular is that the magnates now admit no one to partake; the masques and all out-door celebrations have disappeared, necessarily so; but nothing has taken their place which the age would admit.

Are we in any course of amendment in this respect? We would willingly hope so. The out-of-door splendours of Prince Albert's reception at Liverpool—the gaiety open to all—is an approach to what, we think, might be done more systematically. What is great and magnificent in reality, need not be apprehensive of being so in appearance; and a little more attention to what is graceful and pleasing in life would relieve commerce from the unjust reproach of being destructive to the beautiful, and favourable only to what depresses and repels.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE TROWEL PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT ON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF "THE SAULS HOME."—(SEE PAGE 69.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris has again been thrown into agitation by another attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe. Such of the particulars as were known at the time of our going to press will be found on page 80.

Some interest was excited by a speech made at a banquet given to M. Guizot, by his constituents at Lisieux, on Monday. Nearly 600 guests were present, and many persons were excluded for want of room. Between 4000 and 5000 persons promenaded in the garden in the hope of catching a few sentences of the speeches of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting. After the customary toasts, which were received with the most devoted loyalty, the health of M. Guizot was proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm. His speech was one characterised by his usual eloquence. He alluded to the numerous parties which had divided the country for sixteen years without any ultimate attainment of their common views, and defended with much energy the course he had felt himself called upon to adopt. He claimed the merit of being the head of what ought fairly to be denominated a "Liberal Government," and vindicated to himself the merit of having done the utmost in his power to preserve intact freedom of opinion. He declared that the notions of equality which were prevalent at the last French Revolution were extravagant, but had subsided into demands which were just and social. M. Guizot professed his determination to adhere to Conservative principles. He said:—"During sixteen years, through many obstacles, oscillations, experiments, that party developed itself, took form and consistency, struggled and conquered. (Bravos.) How—with what—and by what means? By our institutions, by publicity, by discussion, by the elections, by the liberty of the tribune, of the press, of votes; by a continual appeal to the intelligence, to the reason, to the real wishes, to the well-understood interest of the country. Always in the bosom of the country—in its serious thought, in its reflection, will that Conservatism come to renew its strength and vigour. The Crown, the Chambers, the Electoral Colleges, the National Guards, the tribunals, the citizens, all the great public powers, all the Constitutional forces of our régime have maintained their place in this struggle—have shared in this victory. I do not hesitate to say that, without our free institutions, under any other form of Government, under forms of Government more tranquil, more easy, more sure in appearance, but in reality less powerful and less efficacious, we should not have obtained this great and difficult result. (Bravos.) If power had stood alone, left to itself—if it had not been constantly sustained, warmed, revived by the energetic concurrence of the public liberties, surely the revolutionary movement excited in 1830 would have prevailed—the torrent would have burst its dykes, the country would have been led astray. Yes, we can confide in our institutions, for we owe them gratitude; they have been the strength of Conservative policy, they have given it the victory. (Bravos.) Thus we ought to be, and we are, a Government of liberty—a Liberal Government. I insist upon these two words. France feels the necessity of being governed—she does not demand new revolutions nor considerable changes. No; she desires a Government worthy of the name—a regular, firm Government, feeling its rights, its mission, respecting itself, making itself respected, determined to accomplish truly all its duties. France wants also a Liberal Government—that is, one which accepts frankly and fully the institutions and the liberties that are the guarantee of our social society and of its conquests. And such a Government is ours."

The authorities of Paris are occupied in taking the Census. This has been completed for the city of Paris and the department of the Seine. Paris, which, five years since, contained only 972,000 inhabitants, or 1,150,000, including the suburbs, has, at present, a population of upwards of a million, or, with the suburbs, of more than 1,200,000. Building is going on on all sides—new regions rising, as if by enchantment, composed of houses five or six stories high, in each of which are from fifty to one hundred inhabitants.

A fire broke out, on Monday morning, at about three o'clock, in the forge-warehouse of the Hippodrome, adjoining the stable and the costume-room. From the nature of the materials, the fire burnt so rapidly, that, before effectual means of checking it could be applied, the portion of the building near the forge-room was destroyed. The horses were got out safely, except one, which was burnt. All the costumes, including a quantity valued at 30,000 francs, which were only delivered last week for an intended tournament, were destroyed. The fire was not got under at about four o'clock. No cause can be assigned for the fire, as a light is never permitted at the Hippodrome. The premises and stock were insured.

PORTUGAL.

Our Letters from Lisbon of the 20th ult. announce that the expected change of Ministry had taken place. The Duke de Palmella still remains President of the Council, and others of his colleagues remain; but Mousinho d'Albuquerque and Colonel Lencore had resigned. The Ministry, as far as it was settled, was thus constituted:—Duke de Palmella (old), President; Senhor Soure (old), changed to Marine; Count Lavradio, (old), Foreign Affairs; Viscount Sa da Bandeira (new), War; Senhor Agula (new), Justice; Julio Gomes Sanches (new), Interior. Portugal continued quiet, but reports, which have been for some time in circulation, prevailed that the Queen, whose popularity had greatly declined, entertained serious thoughts of leaving the country. In that case, her destination would undoubtedly be England.

The telegraphic communication between Oporto and Lisbon had been destroyed by the peasantry.

The news from the northern provinces is, on the whole, more satisfactory, and the Miguelite movement had not met with any sympathy from the people in general.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

Accounts have been received from the Cape to the 30th May, by the brig *Mutine* (upwards of a fortnight later than the advices last received); St. Helena, to the 17th of June; and Ascension, to the 23rd of June.

The *Mutine* has had a long and tedious passage from the Cape, with light and contrary winds nearly the whole period.

She brings complete files of papers, and an extract of a letter from Cape Town, which gives a tolerably good idea as to the tone of opinion in that quarter. A total want of timely preparation and consequent panic is manifested throughout. No attempt has as yet been made to check the Kaffirs, although a force of nearly 5000 troops, burghers, &c., have long since reached the frontier.

Her Majesty's ships *President*, 50, Captain Stanley, flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres, Commander-in-Chief on the station; and the *North Star*, 26, Captain Sir J. E. Home, Bart., were at anchor in Simon's Bay, on the 30th of May. The latter was from New Zealand, and to sail for England on the 3rd of June. She brought an account of some fighting in the vicinity of the Bay of Islands, in which the natives were beaten, and their pah, or stronghold, destroyed, as described in the last news from that quarter.

The *Thunderbolt* steam-sloop, Commander Brooke, proceeded to Table Bay, from Simon's Bay, on the 28th of May, with three officers and fifty blue jackets, belonging to the *President*, to perform garrison duty at Cape Town, the troops and nearly the whole of the male inhabitants having been marched off to fight the Kaffirs—now that the frontier farms are burnt, the cattle carried off, and nothing left worth fighting for.

Fifteen unfortunate marines, belonging to the *Mutine*, were also sent off bush-fighting, at a moment's notice, destroying the efficiency of a small man-of-war, to guard for the time being some farm-house.

The military movements to the scene of action have been slow, but his Excellency the Governor has expressed the intention of coming to blows so soon as all hands are collected; it is, however, more than probable that he will be left a clear field for his tactics, and the Kaffirs be off to discuss their cattle, instead of meeting his hostile array.

The *Cape Shipping List* of the 29th of May gives the following intelligence respecting the progress of hostilities on the frontier:—

"The frontier mail, which arrived last night, we are sorry to say, brings intelligence of a disastrous nature: another train of waggons (not less than 41) having fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs on the 21st inst., who, after pillaging, set fire to the whole. About 30 of the number were laden with forage and other Government stores, and destined for Fort Peddie. Fortunately, the ammunition waggons had been left at Trompeter's Drift, and it is said that in the captured waggons there were not more than about 300 rounds of cartridges; our loss, four men killed and several wounded. We are sorry to add that the camp of the Field-Cornet Buchner at the Bushman's River was attacked on the same night, and the whole of his remaining cattle have been swept away by the enemy. The only cheering intelligence we can impart to our readers is that relative to the movements of Sir Andreas Stockenström. He has, by a series of successful operations, effectually cleared the districts of the Kaga and the Baviaans River of the Kaffirs, in the course of which he has had several engagements with them. At the last date he was moving down with the burgher force under his command, and expected shortly to form a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson and Colonel Somerset in their movements upon the Zuurberg and on Upper Bushman's River, where the Kaffirs are stated to be still in great force."

THE UNITED STATES.

We have New York papers to the 11th ult., received by the *Waterloo* packet. Their contents are not important, and relate chiefly to matters interesting only to Americans. One of the New York papers of the 7th, contains a copy of the new Tariff Bill. This document is divided into twelve sections, and passed the House of Representatives on the 3rd ult., by a vote of 114 to 95. We append an analysis:—

The first section contains a preamble of the measure; then follows the list of articles under the various rates of duty to be imposed—1st, those that are to pay a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on brandy and other spirits, distilled from grain or other material, &c. 2. Articles to pay a duty of 40 per cent., in which are fish preserved in oil, composition, tops for tables, or other articles of furniture, wines, &c. 3. To pay a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, alabaster or German silver plate; also beer or porter, in casks or bottled; walking-sticks, small ware, china, earthenware, &c. 4. To pay a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this tax, among others, are included, buttons and button moulds of all kinds, several descriptions of drugs, cables, cordage, tarred or untarred, cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids, manufactures of worsted, or which worsted shall form a compound material not otherwise provided for. 5. Articles to pay a duty of 20 per cent. 6. Articles to pay a duty of 15 per cent. 7. Articles to pay a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, in which are included books printed, magazines, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, hempsed, linned, and rapessed. 8. Articles to pay a duty of 5 per cent. 9. Articles free of duty.

Section 3 enacts that, from the 3rd of December, a duty of 30 per cent., *ad valorem*, shall be paid on all goods not provided for under the above classification.

Section 4 provides for the weighing or measuring of goods, when such is not contained in the invoice or entry.

Section 5 allows a drawback on pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United

States, equal to the amount of duty paid for salt, if said fish be cured with foreign salt.

Section 6 fixes the 2nd of December for the commencement of the Act.

Section 7 authorises goods from the American side of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn to remain in the public stores (if so desired), for one year instead of ninety days, as enacted by the Act of 1842.

Section 8 enacts that, in no instance, shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value. Owners, consignors, or agents of imports which have been actually purchased, may, on entry of the same, make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as, in his opinion, may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country where the importation shall have been made, &c., and add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed.

Section 9. Value of goods may be appraised, should the Custom-House authorities deem them entered at too small an amount; and, in case the United States' appraisers shall deem them undervalued, the collector of the district to have power to sell said goods by auction, for an attempt to defraud the United States' customs.

Section 10 relates to appointment of officers under the Act, who are to take an "oath of office."

Section 11 prohibits all persons connected with the American navy, bringing in any ship of the United States, any article subject to the duties specified above.

The Tariff Bill having been passed, as already observed, by the House of Representatives on the 3rd, was received in the Senate on the following day. On the motion of Mr. Serier, it was ordered to be printed. Mr. Evans moved its reference to the finance committee. A short discussion ensued, in which several members took part, and ultimately the motion to refer was lost by a vote of 22 to 24.

The aspect of the Mexican war had undergone no change. No further active hostilities had occurred on the Del Norte. General Taylor still remained in position near Matamoras, preparing to advance against Monterey. The true numbers, position, and condition of the Mexican troops still remained undetermined.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to eighty-three bills, chiefly railway bills.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from Thomas Clarkson, signed on behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, praying that if a measure should be presented to their Lordships for letting in the produce of foreign sugar from colonies where labour was free, and from our colonies where it was free, and the produce of slave colonies, on equal terms, their Lordships might turn an attentive ear to that proposition, from whatever quarter it might come, and let no views of expediency, nor any notions of policy, interfere with that illustrious course in which this country had so long walked—the course of putting down the African slave-trade, and striking off, all the world over, the fetters of the slave. The noble and learned Lord entered into the subject of the slave trade, enforcing many of the arguments he has been accustomed to use, and denouncing slavery in eloquent and indignant terms.—The Marquis of Lansdowne objected to the discussion of so large a question upon the presentation of a petition, and when the noble and learned Lord had already placed on the paper a notice of motion on the subject. After the great and general principle of Free Trade had been adopted by Parliament, and which had received the sanction of Lord Brougham himself, the noble Marquis contended that the Government were bound to bring forward their proposal for the final settlement of the sugar question without any delay. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and after progress had been made in several bills, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER.—Mr. T. Maitland took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

A discussion took place on the question for considering the report on the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway Bill, and on a division the bill was lost by 71 to 6.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved, as an amendment—"That, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give a great additional stimulus to the slave trade." The noble Lord began his speech by regretting that the responsibility of advocating such great mercantile interests, and the much greater question of slavery, had not fallen into more able hands. He next disclaimed all intention of mixing up so grave a subject with any question of confidence in the Government, or any question of party, at the same time that he felt anxious to vindicate himself and his friends from the imputation that they were not in earnest in their opposition to the Government on this proposal. Lord George proceeded to consider the question under three distinct heads. First, the interest of the British sugar planters in the East and West Indies and the Mauritius, and the supply of sugar to be obtained from our colonies. Secondly, as a measure of revenue. Thirdly, as regarded the African race. The necessity of the proposal of the Government had been founded on the assumed inefficiency of supply from our colonies, and on an apprehended scarcity; but no fear of any deficiency of supply need be entertained if we afforded our colonists fair protection and gave them just facilities for obtaining free labour. The noble Lord said he would not deny that the effect of admitting slave-produced sugar could reduce the prices to the English consumer of two-thirds of a penny per pound; but this might be equally obtained if the Government would afford to the East and West India colonists that encouragement to which they were entitled. Lord George Bentinck read communications from Bengal and Madras, to prove that the sugar plantations in the East Indies were progressing most rapidly, and becoming a most profitable speculation, and quoted authorities to show that the quantity to be expected from the Mauritius would far exceed what had been calculated on by Lord John Russell. The Premier had calculated that our colonies would produce this year 240,000 tons—that we might expect 20,000 tons of free labour foreign sugar, and that we should require 200,000 tons of slave-grown sugar to make up his anticipated consumption of 280,000 tons. But he (Lord George Bentinck) counted on receiving from the West Indies 115,000 tons, from the Mauritius 55,000, and from the East Indies 110,000, being the whole amount of the anticipated consumption of next year, without taking into calculation the sugars to come from Manila, from Java, Siam, and other foreign free-producing countries, and the stock that would be in hand. All fear, therefore, of scarcity was perfectly groundless; and on the ground of opening markets for British manufactures, surely it would be of more benefit to the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire—those gentlemen who are henceforward to govern England—to exchange produce with colonies that take 57s. a head of British manufactures, than with foreign countries which would not take 7s. Regarding the question as one of revenue, he argued that instead of yielding £750,000, as Lord J. Russell had calculated, the proposed duties could not possibly return more to the Exchequer than £420,000; and he conjured the Government to desist from pressing forward a measure of such importance at a period of the Session when half the members were out of town, and when a full discussion could not be by possibility had. If slave sugar were to be had, and if a reduction of 6s. per cwt. were to be the consequence, £2,000,000 would be taken out of the pockets of the British merchants and transferred to those engaged in the Brazilian and Cuba slave trade. On the faith of Parliament, and on the faith of the declarations made at the beginning of the session by the late Premier, engagements had been made, and orders had been sent out to China, Java, Siam, and elsewhere, which could not now be recalled, and therefore this measure would produce the most disastrous results. Indeed, he had received communications from those who are wealthy now, stating that, should the proposal of the Government be carried, they will be in the *Gazette* before a month. But no man's property was at the present time safe. The noble Lord then came to the question whether the people of this country would take this sugar at two-thirds of a penny per pound cheaper on condition of countenancing and encouraging slavery. He quoted the opinion of Mr. O'Connell against cheap sugar with slavery; and argued that the people who voted twenty millions sterling, and who paid annually half a million, and who supported a large fleet to put down the nefarious traffic in slaves, would not be so inconsistent, or make themselves so supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the world as now to undo all they had heretofore done, and give direct encouragement to the African slave trade. Lord G. Bentinck concluded by reading details of the most horrible and revolting cruelties practised on board a slave; and declared that if the principles of Free Trade should be carried out in this instance, the cheapened sugar would be eaten with the remembrance of the negro blood that had been shed for the purpose of obtaining it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sandon, and Sir J. Hogg spoke against the amendment; and Sir R. Inglis, Mr. G. Berkeley, and Mr. G. Hope, in its favour.

Sir R. PEEL stated that the proposal which he had intended to submit to the House, if he had remained in power, had for its object the greater facility of admitting free-labour sugar, without giving encouragement to slave-grown sugar. It differed, therefore, materially from the proposition of the noble Lord, for he thought the position of our West India Colonies so very peculiar as to form an exception to ordinary principles of legislation. Fearing that the proposition of the Government would, in the first instance, give a stimulus to the slave-trade, it was with the greatest reluctance that he made up his mind to support it. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to point out the inexpediency, if not impracticability of displacing the Government on this question. He said: "I was putting the question—do I feel myself justified in entering into a combination for the purpose of displacing the noble Lord from the Government within six weeks from the period at which he acceded to it? Gentlemen seem to think you may safely enter into that combination, but the noble Lord will keep his seat. I do not know how the noble Lord would act; but I think the noble Lord, under the circumstances in which he accepted power, being defeated in so important a measure as the present, would not only be prepared to abdicate power, but would be fully justified in doing so. ('Hear,' from Lord John Russell.) Those who would compel him to abdicate power are bound to ask themselves whether, in the event of success, they are prepared to undertake the Government. (Cheers.) Why, there are circumstances in the history of every country when that question must be asked by those who enter into combinations to subvert a Government. (Hear, hear.) Two Governments have existed during the last six weeks. Shall we have a third? (Hear, hear.) If so, on what principle? (Cheers.) Shall it be the restoration of the late Government? ('No,' from the Protectionists.) I entirely concur in that sentiment. (Cheers and laughter.) I do think that the late Government, having withdrawn from office in consequence of the signification

that they had forfeited the confidence of this House—that Government, if it were to follow a course by which at the end of six weeks it might be restored to office, would be doing that which would be altogether discreditable. (Hear.) What chance have they of increased means of governing this country? I believe none; and, therefore, all this only confirms the line I have taken, that it would not be for the benefit of the country to displace the Government of the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, with respect to others, the advocates of Protection, I mean to speak of them with all the respect that is due to their conscientious advocacy of their own opinions; but, at any rate, they cannot be surprised that I should not be willing to lend myself to a measure which would have the effect of placing in power those who not only are the advocates of Protection, but who are bringing forward this resolution, not only for the purpose of defeating the Ministerial measure, but of recalling and revoking that great change which has lately taken place." Sir R. Peel concluded by giving his advice to Lord J. Russell to encourage free-labour sugar: "My earnest hope is that the noble Lord will see that the great object to be aimed at is the permanent settlement of this question; that as the great principle which we all uphold is to control slave labour and abolish the slave-trade at as early a period as possible, he will adopt such measures as will give encouragement to the production of free-labour sugar in our colonies, and that being my hope and expectation, I am prepared to give my support to the proposition of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I shall not harass them by a vexatious opposition on the details of this question. The advice I give them is disinterested, and my advice is, that the noble Lord, intending to discourage slave-labour as much as possible, as his intention and aim must be, he will give the best encouragement he can to free labour, and concert with his colleagues such measures as may be calculated to enable those who have nothing but their labour to depend upon to contend with the competition that they will have to encounter, so as to give as little as possible encouragement to the abomination of slave-labour. Believing, then, that this measure, if obstructed now, must ultimately be carried, and believing that if it is to be carried, no one is better suited to carry it than the noble Lord, I have come to the resolution, certainly not without reluctance, as I said before, of supporting the principle of the measure." (Hear, hear.)

Sir T. D. ACLAND said that he would support the motion of Lord George Bentinck, for Sir Robert Peel had grounded his support of the resolutions of the Government entirely upon the state of parties in that House—the very last consideration by which he should have allowed himself to be influenced.

On the motion of Mr. BORTHWICK, the debate was adjourned, and the House broke up, soon after one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Gauge of Railways Regulation Bill was read a second time, after some discussion.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Small Debts Bill, a bill in conformity with the recommendation of the law commission, was read a second time. The Earl of CLARENDON brought up the Sugar Duties Continuance Bill, which was read a first time.

The Books and Engravings Bill was also read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE DIVISION ON THE BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, to consider Lord John Russell's Motion Resolutions, and Lord George Bentinck's amendment thereto, was resumed by

Mr. P. MILES, who spoke in favour of the amendment. He was, he said, convinced that the admission of slave-grown sugar would not only throw estates out of cultivation, but give a stimulus to the Slave-trade. True it was that we admitted slave-grown cotton, tobacco, &c., but there was no doubt that a refusal to admit slave-grown sugar had materially tended to check the Slave-trade. If this measure should be carried, our Colonies would be lost.

Mr. BORTHWICK supported the proposition of the Government, not because they had only been six weeks in office, but because he regarded the exclusion of Brazilian and Cuba sugars as indefensible in principle. The noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck) said he was willing to barter the blood of the Negro for 40s. per cwt. on sugar. It was said, too, that the supply of sugar from the East Indies could be greatly increased; but what was this but the production of sugar by slave labour? Were not the Parliaments on the banks of the Ganges bought and sold? If not, who were bought and sold?

Sir J. GRAHAM (to whom the hon. member appeared to address this question) was understood to remark, that it was difficult to know who were bought and sold. (Laughter.)

The Marquis of GRANBY supported Lord G. Bentinck's amendment.

After several hon. Members had spoken, Mr. DISRAELI recapitulated the the propositions of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to it, had offered to the first an assumption, had met the second with an hypothesis, and had combated the third with a sophism. He then proceeded to substantiate that assertion, contending, at considerable length, that Lord G. Bentinck had not over-estimated the supply of sugar from the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, and had not underrated the consumption of the British market; that he had maintained the criticism which he had passed on the financial calculations of Lord John Russell; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only upset those criticisms by producing a series of figures completely different from those of the First Lord of the Treasury, and by transmuting 20,000 tons of sugar, by a novel species of alchemy; and that the irrefragable arguments of Lord George Bentinck, respecting the promotion of slavery and the slave-trade, had only been met by the vain, delusive, and flashy sophisms, that our efforts to put them down had been neither effective nor complete. He did not oppose these resolutions of Ministers merely because they were antagonistic to our previous arrangements for the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade; he opposed them because they were antagonistic to the fragment left of the old colonial system of England. He ventured to predict, that the House would soon retrace its steps, and reconstruct that now almost annihilated system. He said so, because the history of England was a history of reaction. Mr. Disraeli then, as usual, indulged in personal remark and satire. In allusion to Lord Sandon, he said it completed the picture of this eventful session, to see the noble Lord, who moved the resolutions of 1841, sitting on a hoghead of sugar in a white sheet performing penance, and crying "pecuniary." Notwithstanding the defection of Lord Sandon from the ranks of colonial protection, he still thought that its friends might have fought its battle successfully, had they been able to retain among them the late Prime Minister. No one understood the West Indian question better than Sir Robert Peel—no one could have been a more effective champion of West Indian interests. Great, therefore, was his mortification when he found Sir Robert Peel delivering a speech fatal to all his hopes. He (Mr. Disraeli) appealed to the people of England, and asked them whether they thought that great colonial interests were to be sacrificed for such minute considerations as who should sit on the Ministerial bench? If great principles were to be given up by members of Parliament against their conviction for party considerations, he should say "Farewell to the Parliament of England." He concluded by stating that in resisting these resolutions he felt no hostility against the existing Government, that he was actuated by no factious motive, and that the friends of Protection could take no other course than that which they had taken.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, defended the proposition of the Government on the ground of its social urgency, and argued that the effect of the measure on the interests of the slave trade would not be such as was anticipated by its opponents. Free labour would ultimately prove itself to be economically, as it was socially, the most beneficial to all concerned.

On a division there appeared—

For Lord G. Bentinck's amendment	... 135
Against it	... 265

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF THE GOVERNMENT,

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. HUME postponed the Charitable Trusts Bill till next session.

THE ART-UNIONS BILL.

Mr. WYSE moved that the House go into Committee on the Art-Unions Bill, for the purpose of further considering the report.

Mr. GOULBURN at some length stated his objections to the measure. He considered that it was calculated in a certain degree to revive the old practice of lotteries, and that it would give encouragement to gambling. The right hon. gentleman moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted that day three months.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the motion for going into Committee. He considered the bill was calculated to encourage the works and labours of British artists, and if rejected, would cause penury and misery amongst a number of most talented and deserving individuals. No real practical evil would follow, and he could not see that the plan bore any resemblance to the late State lotteries.

Sir R. PEEL did not intend, as the Government was about to support the bill, to oppose it, but he must state that his opinion in general was the same as that expressed by his right hon. friend, Mr. Goulburn. It was a measure, to a certain extent, encouraging lotteries, and, therefore, objectionable.

Mr. WYSE defended the bill. Its principle was the same in all respects as those of Building Societies and many other public associations. He could not see that any injurious results would arise, or that the bill could be considered as in any way calculated to encourage gambling. Its object was the encouragement of the fine arts, and he hoped the House would agree to it, as the bill now relating to the subject expired at the end of the present session.

On a division, there appeared, for the re-commitment of the bill—

Ayes	... 50
Noes	... 18
Majority	... 32

The bill was then re-committed. On the House resuming, the report was ordered to be received forthwith.

Several bills were then advanced a stage.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of episcopal revenues.

The House adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The proceedings to-day were unimportant, but a good deal of routine business was disposed of. The Railway Gauge Regulation Bill passed through Committee,



"Treu und Fest."—Prince Albert's motto

Free Commerce welcomes in her favourite mart
ALBERT, most dear to Britain and her throne;
For virtues which might make him all her own;
If "Treu und Fest," the firm and truthful heart
Shines, honour's haven on the moral chart,
And yields an anchorage for trust well known.
Scarcely, great Prince, two centuries have flown
Since this most noble town, where now thou art
An honouring, honoured guest, stood on the coast,
A wretched hamlet for the fisherman—
A genial refuge for the smuggler's clan:
And now what's Liverpool? The empire's boast—
The Crown of Commerce, at whose feet unfold
The emporia of two worlds, the New and Old.

Gaze all along the Mersey's marine shores—
See where the masts extend on either side,
A boundless forest, wealthier than the pride
Of the vast wolds which Germany adores.
Yet not alone the wave of Commerce pours
Along those banks its interchanging tide;
'Tis not the boast that myriad barks do ride
Proud on this golden stream:—It is, that soars
Here Liberty, with Commerce undefiled—
Here loves to dwell the love of learned lore,
With Roscoe. Here the Arts' enthusiast child
Hath found in Merchant's heart a princely core.
Welcome to Albert! Long may Heaven entwine
The bond of Peace—Man's blessed soul-vorine.

This long expected event took place on Thursday and Friday; and, by the activity of our Artists, seconded by the courtesy of the several parties to whom the arrangements were confided, we are enabled, this week, to illustrate some of the most striking scenes and incidents. The Royal visit, however, has so many brilliant attractions, that we may confidently promise our readers a continuation of these stirring illustrations in our next week's Journal.

We have taken this opportunity of representing, picturesquely, in a series of panoramic views, the aspect of Liverpool, Past and Present; and we have chosen this parallel mode of illustration from a conviction that no considerable town in England has received greater improvement during the past half century than Liverpool. Before that time, the streets were narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings were wholly devoid of architectural beauty; but successive alterations have given to the town an amount of commodiousness and elegance not to be met with in any other commercial port in this country.

Liverpool stands on the right or east side of the Mersey. The etymology of the name is popularly attributed to the name of a bird called a liver or lever, which was said to frequent the site of the town, great part of which was formerly a marshy pool, which was filled and emptied with the flowing and ebbing of the tide. The corporate seal of the town bears the figure of a bird, stated to be a liver, which, however, as there represented, is of a species wholly unknown at the present day, if, indeed, as is much doubted, such a bird ever existed. The name of the town has also been derived, and with equal appearance of probability, from the Welsh words *Llŷr pwll*, signifying "place on the pool." The name does not occur in Domesday-book, though it contains the name of several places in the vicinity, and also the grants of all the parts between the Ribble and the Mersey to Roger of Poitiers, by whom, it is said, the castle of Liverpool was built. This was, probably, the origin of an English town and port which are now second in importance to London only. The castle was demolished in 1659, and its site is now occupied by St. George's Church.

The town received its first charter from Henry II., as a mark of Royal favour, occasioned by the importance of the place as a means of communication with Ireland. A second charter was received from John, in 1207; and a third, making it a free borough for ever, was obtained from Henry III. in 1277. The town flourished under the privileges thus granted. During the Civil War, it held out 21 days against Prince Rupert; but was, at length, captured, and many of the garrison and inhabitants slaughtered.

It was made a separate parish from Walton at the close of the 17th century, when it had a population of 5000. We now pass on to the date of our View, which shows the town as it existed in 1728. Towards the middle of the next century, three docks were constructed for the shipping employed in the African and West Indian trades. In 1764, more than half the African slave-trade was carried on in Liverpool. That trade has happily ceased since 1806; and the town has obtained an ample compensation for the loss in the rapid extension of the cotton manufacture, which, having its principal seat in Lancashire and the adjoining county of Chester, Liverpool has become the port where the great bulk of the raw material of the manufacture is received, and whence the exports of manufactured goods are chiefly made to all parts of the world. Still more recently, and especially since the employment of steam-vessels for the conveyance of merchandise, this port has enjoyed a very large proportion of the trade between England and Ireland, for the prosecution of which it is peculiarly well situated. If to this we add that Liverpool was the first town in the empire that received the full benefit of direct railway communication, we shall have given the reader a key to its great commercial prosperity.

The first of the three Panoramic Views of Liverpool as it is, shows, leftward, the Clarence, Trafalgar, Victoria, and Waterloo Docks; in the centre is Prince's Dock; next, St. George's Pier, Dock, and Baths; and, to the extreme right, Canning Dock. The old building in the centre is St. Nicholas Church; the domed edifice to the right, the Town Hall; and the spire, to the right, St. George's Church.

The second view commences with the Custom House and Albert Warehouses and to the right are the King's and Queen's Docks, with the long line of tobacco warehouses. The churches seen are St. Luke's, St. Michael's; and St. Thomas's and St. Barnabas', to the extreme right.

In the third view are the Coburg and Union Docks; Brunswick Dock; Harrington Dock. The spire in the centre is that of the church of St. John the Baptist.

If the reader will place these three views lengthwise, in the order we have noticed them, he may form some idea of the river extent of Liverpool, as seen from Woodside, on the Cheshire coast. There are upwards of twenty Docks, with spacious basins, and their whole extent exceeds three miles. In the emblematic heading, at page 68, our Artist has portrayed the Mayor of Liverpool, David Hodgson, Esq. This gentleman is a native of Cumberland, and was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Cropper, Benson, and Co. of Liverpool. His activity and courtesy during the whole of the Regulations and Arrangements for the Royal Visit are entitled to the highest praise.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The excitement created in Liverpool, in anticipation of the visit of Prince Albert to the town, will be best explained by the following

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, July 30.—His Royal Highness will arrive at the railway station, in Lime-street, at half-past eleven o'clock.

He will there be received by the Mayor, and conducted to the Judges' house, in St. Anne-street.

From the Judges' house, his Royal Highness will proceed by the route of St. Anne-street, Islington, Commutation-row, Lime-street, Elliott-street, Clayton-square, Parker-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and Castle-street, to the Town Hall, where he will be received by the Mayor and Council, and an address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses will be presented.

From the Town Hall, his Royal Highness will proceed down Water-street, and across the bridge at the south end of the Prince's Dock to the Egremont Pier, where he will embark on board the Royal yacht, and, after surveying the river



LIVERPOOL, FROM WOODSIDE, IN 1846.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



LIVERPOOL IN 1728.

and docks, will enter the Albert Dock by the north entrance. His Royal Highness will disembark on the east side of the Dock, and be conducted by the Chairman and members of the Dock Committee into one of the warehouse rooms, where he will partake of a *déjeuner*; after which, he will leave the warehouse by the south-east gate, and proceed to the Judges' house, in St. Anne-street.

In the evening his Royal Highness will honour the Mayor and the Council by dining with them at the Town-Hall. He will afterwards return to the Judges' house.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks in the fields near to Berkeley-street, at the south end of the town.

FRIDAY, July 31.—At half-past nine o'clock, A.M., a Procession will be formed in the North Haymarket to accompany his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home. The Procession being formed, will file into St. Anne-street in the following order:—

Fire Policemen	..	..	..	25
Band.	..	..	..
Blue Coat Boys	..	..	..	250
Band.	..	..	..
Rechabites	..	..	..	600
Band.	..	..	..
Druids	..	..	..	1000
Band.	..	..	..
Odd Fellows	..	..	..	1000
Band.	..	..	..
Coopers and Blockmakers	..	..	..	750
Band.	..	..	..
Boiler Makers	..	..	..	500
Band.	..	..	..
Masons	..	..	..	1000
Band.	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	1500
Band.	..	..	..
Sailors	..	..	..	300
	..	..	..	6925

Sailors' Home Committee.

Trowel.

Free Masons.

Corporation.

Regalia.

Mayor.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Fire Policemen.

At eleven o'clock the Procession will start from the Judges' house, and proceed to the side of the Sailors' Home, by the following route:—

St. Anne-street,	Abercrombie-square, West	Sandon-terrace
Norton-street,	Side	Rodney-street
Seymour-street	Bedford-street, South	Lece-street
Russell-street	Falkner-street	Bold-street
Clarence-street	Catherine-street	Church-street
Mount Pleasant	Canning-street	Lord-street
Oxford-street		South John-street

The persons forming the procession, and preceding the sailors, will form

within the barriers round the site of the Sailors' Home. The sailors, naval officers, the Committee of the Sailors' Home, and the gentlemen accompanying them, the Freemasons, members of the Council, and Magistrates of the Borough, will file into the area of the site, and respectively take the positions assigned to them.

His Royal Highness will be conducted to his place by the Mayor.

After the preliminary proceedings by the officers of the Freemasons, the Trowel will be presented to his Royal Highness by the Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee, and his Royal Highness will then lay the first stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home.

A prayer will be offered by the Rev. J. Brooks, A.M., senior rector of Liverpool.

After the ceremony his Royal Highness will return to the Judges' house, and at twenty minutes before four o'clock proceed to the railway station in Lyme-street, and take his departure for London.

Town Hall, July 25, 1846.

WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, Town Clerk.

We add a few other particulars from the *Liverpool Courier* of Wednesday.

At, or about, three o'clock, the Royal yacht will enter the Albert Dock, at the gates at the north-west corner, followed by a heavily laden vessel and a fleet of yachts, the latter of whom will form themselves into a line, or a square, in the interior of the dock, whilst the Prince, in the *Fairy*, sails twice round to receive the greetings of the assembled thousands.

After sailing twice round the dock, his Royal Highness and his suite will land at the south-east corner of the dock, from a stage provided for the purpose, which will be covered with scarlet cloth, above which will float the Prince's own flag. His Royal Highness will, in the first instance, inspect the various departments of the new warehouses. In the meantime the ladies and gentlemen invited to the *déjeuner*, who have witnessed the Prince's entry and the proceedings in the dock, from a stage set apart for them upon the east quay, will proceed up the Prince's staircase, to take their seats; and after they are seated the Prince will go up the same staircase, and, passing along the south side of the room, take his seat at the raised table, at the right of the Chairman of the Dock Committee, who presides, the Mayor being on the left hand, and the Royal suite and principal guests around them.

The *déjeuner* will be laid in the spacious warehouse-room, at the south-east corner of the dock. The pillars are coated over stone-colour, and gilded at the capitals; the floor is carpeted with scarlet cloth; and, with the gay flutings of pink, blue, and white drapery covering the walls, does great credit to the taste of the decorator, Mr. Troutbeck. A thousand will be the number accommodated. The *déjeuner* will only last about a quarter of an hour, and the only toasts to be proposed are "Her Majesty" and "Royal Family." On leaving the breakfast-room, the Prince and suite will pass down the east side, and proceed down a temporary inclined plane into the yard, going out at the south-east gate, corner of Salthouse Dock, where the royal and other carriages will be stationed to receive them. The cortege will then proceed to the South Corporation and the Blue Coat Schools, both of which his Royal highness will inspect, after which his Royal Highness will return to the Judges' lodgings to prepare for the banquet, which will take place in the Town Hall at eight o'clock, his worship the Mayor presiding. The guests are expected to be 290, including a number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, the members of the Town Council and the Dock Committee, and the *élite* of the merchants of the town. His Royal Highness will afterwards pass the night at the Judges' lodgings.

During the banquet on Thursday night a splendid display of fireworks is to be given in the vacant ground at the end of Berkeley-street in, the Park; and the town will be partially illuminated. A triumphal arch is, we understand, to be erected, extending from the corners of Whitechapel and Paradise-street to the

corners of Williamson-street and Church-lane. Several other similar decorations are contemplated. Amongst the platforms erecting along the line of procession, the Committee of the Lyceum News-room erected one to hold three hundred, the tickets for which will be sold to proprietors and subscribers, and the net profit handed to the Sailors' Home.

The stables selected for the reception of her Majesty's horses and carriages during the visit of his Royal Highness are situated in Soho-street, and are known as "Boardman's Stables." They are now in the occupation of Mr. Billings, veterinary surgeon, and were engaged by Gorst and Co., coach-builders, Great Charlotte-street, who were officially authorised to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the royal stud.

Four of the Royal Carriages and sixteen of the Royal horses arrived by railway in Liverpool on Tuesday. One of the carriages is the Royal State carriage, in which her Majesty and the Prince usually travel to and from Buckingham Palace. It is, as may naturally be supposed, a very magnificent turn-out. Another of these equipages consists of the Prince's private carriage; and the two others are carriages belonging to the Royal household.

The State carriages belonging to the Liverpool Corporation, and built by Gorst and Co., have been thoroughly renovated by them, and will, on the present occasion, be unsurpassed by any other for beauty and high finish. The harness is entirely new.

At the laying of the foundation stone on Friday, it is intended to place copies of all the Liverpool newspapers in a glass vase, to be deposited under the stone. Over this will be placed a steel plate, engraved by Messrs. Yates and Hess, of Lord-street, containing the following inscription:—

This Foundation Stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was laid on July 31st, 1846, by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., Consort of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Institution, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, and in the Mayoralty of David Hodgson, Esq.

TRUSTEES: Ralph Brocklebank, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan Gibb, William Potter, Robert Rankin.
COMMITTEE: Chairman, James Aikin. Vice-Chairman, Charles Cotesworth. Treasurer, James Tyter. Honorary Secretary, William John Tomlinson. Auditors: Thomas Darnley Anderson and John Irving Currie, John Lewis Falgout, Josias Booker, John Abraham Times, William Provie, James Bold, George Kendall, John Clint, John Archer, Robert Bibby, Thomas Clinton, Joseph Plender, Joseph Williamson, George Atkinson, John Bond, William Ferguson, Thomas Berry Horsfall, George Grant, William Shand, Andrew Low, John Palmer Young, husband, Robert Cochran Crobie, Christopher Bell, R.N., Thomas Sands, Robinson Duckworth, Alexander Cunningham Dunlop.
CHAIRMAN: The Rev. William Maynard, M.A.
ARCHITECT: John Cunningham.

The site of the new building is immediately opposite the Post-Office. We have engraved the new structure from the Architect's design.

Upon our front page, we have engraved

THE TROWEL.
used by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It is a very superb specimen of design and manufacture; of silver, richly gilt, and ornamented with gold and enamel. The shield at the top of the handle contains the arms of H.R.H., enamelled on Gold in proper colours; on the centre oval is represented a ship in dock, in gold on blue enamel; and on the lower shield is an anchor, in gold on blue enamel. The handle itself is of beautifully modelled scroll-work; and is surmounted by the crown of H.R.H., in gold and enamel, resting on a crimson enamelled cushion. The base of the Trowel is a perfect model of the stern of a ship, with quarter-deck, men at the wheels, cannons, &c.: the flags representing "White Ensigns," are appropriately and beautifully enamelled on gold. The blade, which is of a graceful form, is surrounded with a raised scroll

(Continued on page 72.)



THE SAILORS' HOME.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 2.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.
 TUESDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—Fenelon born, 1651.
 THURSDAY, 6.—Earl Howe died, 1799.
 FRIDAY, 7.—Mercury sets at 8h. 7m. p.m., in the W. by N.
 SATURDAY, 8.—Venus rises at 1h. 44m. a.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending August 8.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 9.46 A. 10.23	M. 11.23 A. 11.40	M. 12.00 A. 12.11	M. 12.42 A. 1.01	M. 1.37 A. 1.57	M. 2.26 A. 2.40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "G. T. N."—We cannot give a precise answer to the question. We should advise our Correspondent to try both places, if he has the opportunity.
- "J. B."—Sketch ham, is thanked; but his Sketch is too slight for engraving.
- "W. E."—The period of the foundation of Edinburgh Castle is unknown. The earliest name by which it is recognised in history is Castrum Puellarum, or "The Camp of the Maidens," from the daughters of the Pictish Kings being educated and brought up within its walls.
- "A Subscriber ab initio" is thanked.
- "R. S. W."—Dublin.—The Impromptu is inadmissible.
- "An Old Subscriber." Harrogate, should be accommodated, did we possess the information in question.
- "P. M. W."—Holywell, has been misinformed.
- "An Old Subscriber." Birmingham.—The Picture, if an original Vandyke, is, doubtless, of considerable value. Perhaps, the best way to test its genuineness will be to advertise the Picture, and invite the inspection of connoisseurs.
- "Dreck."—Inadmissible.
- "A Correspondent."—A cheap Elementary Euclid will be found in "Chambers's Educational Course." Dryden's "Virgil" and Dacier's "Plato" may be bought for a few shillings.
- "J. A. N."—Fovey, is thanked for the account of the regatta; but it reached us much too late for insertion.
- "K. M."—Beckington.—The Picture Exhibitions in London open in March, April, and May. The Art-Union exhibit the Pictures selected by the Prizewinners from the Exhibitions; but this does not take place until after the close of the Academy and Societies' Exhibitions.
- "M. G. de Paris."—We do not know, and it would be impertinence to inquire.
- "J. H."—Edgware Road, by referring to our Volume, just completed, will find the dates to be from Jan. 23 to June 27, these being the days of publication.
- "M. A. A."—Paris, states that "General Buonaparte, when he founded his dynasty, decreed that its name should be Napoleon, and no longer Buonaparte; so that the Prince who escaped from the fortress of Ham, ought to be called, (unless the decree be annulled, and our Correspondent's pretty sure it is not), Louis Napoleon, and not Napoleon Louis; all his relatives have ever taken the surname of Napoleon, except only the Republican Lucien." Upon reference to copies of documents, our Correspondent will, however, find the signature "Napoleon Louis." We have not room for the Memoir.
- Ibrahim Pacha is the step-son of Mehmet Ali. He visited Buckingham Palace twice during his recent stay in London.
- "J. M. B."—Leedsbury.—Does our Correspondent refer to "Macculloch's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," a complete, but somewhat costly work?
- "A Subscriber."—Brosely, cannot be legally compelled to pay both Rates.
- "J. M."—Abbey Road, is thanked for the Conservation Ticket. As the Church has already appeared in our Journal, we cannot re-engage it.
- "R. M. B."—Cheshirefield.—A Portrait of the Duke of Rutland appeared in No. 84 of our Journal; of Lord Lyndhurst, in No. 94. The Indexes to our Volumes may be purchased separately.
- "Acorn."—The Ethiopian Serenaders are natives of Boston, United States—they are not Blacks.
- "M. G."—Louise Tagliani is the cousin of the Tagliani.
- "M. M."—There is no gratuitous Italian Music School in London; but a cheap and good education may be obtained at the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square. For terms, address a letter to the Secretary, at that locality.
- "A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The first performance of the C Minor Symphony of Beethoven, by the Philharmonic Society, was in 1814; but we do not doubt the authority of Mr. Sterland, of Margate, who writes:—"I was the sole possessor in England of this Symphony, for some years; and I presented it, along with four other Symphonies of Beethoven, which no one had but myself, to the Philharmonic, in January, 1814. The 'first hearing' was on the 15th of February, 1810, at a Concert of which I had the management. The leader was Spagnoletti, and I was an amateur performer in the Orchestra: the second hearing was on the 4th of April, 1810." Mr. Sterland's opinions as to the non-necessity of a Conductor in an Orchestra, are now quite obsolete.
- "A Subscriber from the 1st Volume."—We are not aware of the time of the enactment of the Law of Divorce in France. In the Church of Rome, no divorce, allowing a second marriage, is recognised.
- "Pendrive."—We do not believe any legal proceedings could be taken under the circumstances mentioned by our Correspondent.
- "A Young Stenographer."—A Privy Councillor, though out of office, retains the title of "Right Honourable."
- "An Irish Subscriber."—The servants of all those who hold a military or naval commission are entitled to carry a "cockade." A ribbon in the hat succeeded, as a military emblem, the scarf which was formerly worn by the officers and soldiers belonging to the different nations of Europe. In the British army and navy, the officers wear cockades of black silk ribbons; the non-commissioned officers and privates, black hair ones. The French cockade combines light blue, pink, and white; the Spanish is red; the Prussian and Austrian, black; and the Russian, green. The use of the cockade is, no doubt, of very early origin, and, probably, might be traced to some heraldic cognisance. During the wars of York and Lancaster, the cockades of the White Rose and the Red Rose distinguished the two parties; and, being carried in the caps of the retainers of either side, may, perchance, have given rise to the custom, still continued by our military and naval officers, of thus ornamenting the hats of their servants.
- "A Subscriber."—Chatham.—Prince Albert is not nephew to Queen Adelaide, but he is to the Duchess of Kent. His Royal Highness is of the same Royal House as the Queen Dowager, being both descended from Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe Gotha, who died in 1675.
- "A. F. B."—Southampton, had better submit his plan to some Engineer, or Railway Company; we cannot give any opinion on it, in the absence of details.
- "Wm. Pearce."—Experience is the only test of such a plan; and to that we have no means of submitting it.
- "K. M. W."—There is a towing path by the water's edge, for some hundreds of miles, along the Rhine; but, all through Holland, nothing can be more flat and uninteresting than the scenery: the roads are generally not far from the river bank, and often upon it. The Steamer-fares vary with the distance travelled; but we believe, at the lowest rate, the whole journey from Rotterdam to Basle can be performed for about £2 10s., cost of living not included.
- "X. Y. Z."—Fortisliedder House.—The Yachtsman's Annual, price 7s. 6d., is published by Orger and Meryon, 174, Fenchurch-street; of whom may, probably, be had the other works in question.
- "A. O."—Kierriemuir.—Our Journal, from the commencement, is kept in print.
- "Monaghan."—We are not in possession of the information required.
- "P. Green."—Witney, had better write to his namesake, at Highgate.
- "D. B."—near Cookstown.—The biographies may appear from time to time; but, we cannot promise all the information suggested by our Correspondent.
- "C. P."—The following Members were the Committee on the Manchester and Southampton Railway Bill: Hon. Elliott Yorke (chairman), J. Brocklehurst, Hon. Mr. Tollenmach, Sir Walter James, Mr. D. S. Kerr. It is one of the bills that had not been read a second time in the Lords on the 20th of July, and is stopped in its progress by the sessional order of the House, but will probably be made one of the exceptions to its operation. When a Member of Parliament accepts any office under the Crown, he must vacate his seat.
- "B. B. M." may settle the dispute by reference to a Gradus and Grammar.
- "A Correspondent" who has asked four (!) questions is informed that it only falls within our province to answer one—that almost any number of impressions may be worked from a wood block.
- "A Subscriber."—Pintshire.—Purdy, of 314, Oxford-street, or Egg, 1, Piccadilly.
- "J. B."—St. Albans.—We fear that the demands on our space will not allow us to provide the Illustrations suggested.
- "Voluda."—A weak solution of corrosive sublimate will destroy the Acarus, so destructive to cabinets.
- "B. E. A." should forward the MS. to a Magazine.
- "A Constant Reader."—The accident is detailed in our Journal.
- "J. H. F."—Ineligible.
- "F. G." will be, in part, liable for the debt.

* * * Owing to the great space occupied in the present Number, by the Illustrations of PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL, we are compelled to defer the Angling Notes, and the Fashions, for August; also, the continuation of the Tale of "Gold."

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—Next week, we shall present to our Subscribers an accurate Picture—from a Sketch made on the spot—of the very interesting Ceremony of Friday—His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT Laying the Foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home; together with some picturesque Scenes and Incidents from the splendid reception given by the town of Liverpool to the Royal Visitor.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

THE "seamy side" of the scarlet robe of glory has in several instances been turned outward recently, in a manner that shows so strikingly the evils it covers, that the result, unless there is considerable amendment, will be to render the military service even more un-

popular among the people of this country than it is already. Following close as these instances do on the last conflicts in India, where the courage of the troops, and, in one instance, nearly that quality alone, redeemed great errors, and averted impending dangers—this neglect, carelessness, and cruelty—for all three have been committed—wears the appearance of black ingratitude towards the defenders of our Empire: our soldiers may ask, as a body, do we thus sacrifice our lives for you, and, as a body, are we thus rewarded?

The instances we refer to are the destruction of the barracks at Loodianah, the loss of life on board the transport ship off Ceylon, and, lastly, the dreadful case now undergoing enquiry at Hounslow. They severally illustrate what military life is, even in time of peace, in the ordinary discharge of the most usual and every day duties, in the course of the soldier's transport by sea, his lodging on shore, and the treatment—we do not believe it deserves to be glossed over by the name of discipline—to which he may there be subjected.

There are some things which may be calculated on as certain, and ought to be provided for, especially by a Government that has the execution of those functions which a nation cannot attend to itself.

It might be supposed that, after so many ages of possession of tropical settlements, the climate, at least, of these distant posts would be understood, and the peculiar perils arising from it guarded against. It does not seem to be so; for, in a region where hurricanes and tornadoes are as natural and as certain to occur as the rising and setting of the sun, the military authorities "run up" (that is the phrase) a set of barracks for the army in a style of building that no one man among those authorities, in his private capacity, would have sanctioned for the lodging of his horses or his hounds. The consequence is, the barracks, filled with men, women, and children, are razed to the earth by a tempest—smitten by a "mighty wind," like the house of Job—and an awful sacrifice of life ensues; the brave men who had dared and escaped the murderous fire of the Sikh artillery, fall victims to the culpable neglect, carelessness, indifference, or whatever other quality it is least disgraceful to them to attribute it, of those under whom they serve.

In a climate where architecture is remarkable for its massiveness and solidity, the English Government "run up" mud edifices for its army, that stand just long enough to induce a degree of indifference about them, and then are levelled by a hurricane, burying our defenders in their ruins! The soldier's life is one of peril at the best, but such dangers as these he has surely no right to expect: common foresight, ordinary liberality, and a little exertion, would prevent them. The excuse, so often made, of the parsimony of the House of Commons in such matters, is no excuse at all—we deny the fact altogether: the Legislature is not parsimonious; the Commons of England have voted money more generously, and for more noble objects, than any Legislature that ever assembled on the face of the earth. The excuse is only a cover for the apathy of the "authorities" themselves, who never depart a step from the old path, till the people drive them: every amelioration of the soldier's condition has been forced upon these same authorities by public opinion, pronounced through that body, which is jealous only of the abuse of the public money, not of its proper application. It is a foul libel on the people and their representatives to say that they are willing to suffer their army to lodge like swine to save themselves the expense of building dwellings fit for men. Let the Horse-Guards appeal to the House with a full statement of the wants of the army and a good practical plan for supplying them without perpetrating a job, and we have no fear of the result. The truth is, official men are so rooted and bound to old things and old systems that it is a task of the utmost difficulty to make any change for the better. When an old barrack tumbles, another must be built; so much is certain; but, in all probability, the new one will be "run up" by contract, with all the faults of the old; how the soldier lives in it, is quite a secondary question.

Again, in the conveyance of troops from place to place, the old contract and transport system is still pursued, while our splendid ships of war are rotting idly "in ordinary." To what better use could they be applied than to carry the other arm of the service to the distant colonies of the empire? The great want of the Navy is admitted to be the opportunity of forming crews and training them in actual service: to remedy it we fit out, at an enormous expense, an Experimental Squadron, to do nothing but sail about the neighbouring seas. Could not the ships be manned and sailed with some purpose and object? No, it is not the custom. Merchant-ships must be hired to carry soldiers at so much a ton; nothing that sails the sea is exempt from the casualties of that element; but, generally speaking, a ship of war is better prepared to meet them; dreadful catastrophes occurring to transport and convict ships (both come under the same system) must be familiar to every one: the last case is not the least horrible; for, safely during the storm off Ceylon, the hatches were fastened down over the crowded cargo, and, when opened, several were found dead from suffocation! Exeter Hall has often rang with indignation for similar casualties, where the sufferers were Africans. Has the white soldier no advocates who will insist upon a better system? But, in the army, custom and routine rule everything. What has not been done never can be done. At this moment we see it stated that, in the burning climate of South Africa, where the natives, born and inured to it, go nearly in a state of nature, the English soldiers are buttoned up in broad cloth, and march and fight in the same dress they would wear in England at Christmas? What outrageous absurdity is this? The dress is no part of a soldier's efficacy; some badge of distinction to prevent confusion, his weapon and ammunition, are all that is essential; the rest may change with place and circumstances; but this sacrifice of real strength to outward appearance is a part of the old system, fostered by the "authorities" for convenience; it saves trouble. They never think of adapting their force to the enemy they have to meet; they should remember how Napoleon's *sans culottes* of the Republic scattered the gaitered, pigtailed, and over-drilled Austrians and Prussians; but the system that builds mud-barracks in the regions of tropical tempests, and sends soldiers to sea in merchant ships, is carried consistently throughout; and then men lament that the military service is not popular! And this brings us to the last and worst feature of the whole—the system of punishment; of what may be the effects of it, a terrible instance is before us. It is useless to go into a discussion of it here; whatever necessity may be pleaded, it is certain that the public will not permit such exhibitions; they have compelled a great many ameliorations already; those changes were pronounced equally impossible, equally destructive of what is called "discipline." Yet they have been made, and the army is all the better for them. The fact is you must take from men an old and bad weapon before they will invent a better, or use it, if invented for them. When the reforms of the penal code were proposed, society it was said would be broken up and disorganised if men could not be hung for stealing a shilling. Yet the change was made, and society is all the safer; men began to think of protecting property by watching it, instead of leaving it to an Act of Parliament and Newgate; a good police has done more to prevent crime than all the most sanguinary laws that could be passed. So will it be with the army. As long as colonels and court martials have the power of flogging they will use it, though death by it is a possibility. Take away the power,

and other means will be found; perhaps officers may have to be selected for character and temper, instead of rising by purchase; that will not injure the efficacy of the army; perhaps more commissions will be given to men from the ranks; that will not injure it; if a better class of men are induced to enter with a prospect before them. And perhaps the authorities, with an intelligent body of troops, and officers who sympathise with them, may begin to think it necessary to build barracks fit for human habitation; to remember that storms will blow down walls if they are not strong enough; and to hesitate before they send regiments voyages by sea, in ships, where, if a tempest rises, they have to be battered down into the hold to be smothered. None of these changes would at all injure the "efficiency" of the army, and if attended to would render the lash unnecessary.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF DEATH FROM FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday the inquest upon the body of Frederick John White, the private in the 7th Hussars, was resumed before T. Wakley, Esq., at the George the Fourth Inn, on Hounslow Heath. The first witness called was—

James Ellsworth, a private in the 7th Hussars, who said: I was present when the deceased was punished, on the 15th of June. I was present in the square with the other men. Deceased was tied up by his hands and legs, and the punishment seemed dangerously severe. The farrier-major (Critton) rose on his toes every time he gave the lash, to give it force. The other farrier (Evans), when flogging, was considered not to be striking hard enough, and was ordered to "do his duty" by the Adjutant, Edward Ireland. The words "Do your duty" were said before 100 lashes had been given. The farriers then struck harder. I do not know if the Colonel gave the order. I heard the deceased cry "Lower, lower," and he asked for some water. I saw White strike the sergeant at Hampton-court barracks. I do not remember the day, but it was about four or five days before his trial by court-martial. At the trial Corporal Thomas Hollis was a witness against White, but he lay in bed with his back towards deceased when he struck the sergeant (Darley). William Harvey, and John Pearson, privates in the 7th, were present, and other soldiers were in bed. Deceased came from his bed with a poker on his shoulder. He was in his shirt. I did not see where he took the poker from. He advanced to the sergeant, and struck him on the breast slightly. I did not hear anything said by White. The blow did not seem to take much effect. White struck again, but missed, and fell from the force of the blow.

By the Coroner: He was a little intoxicated. I was five yards only from him when the blow was given. The sergeant called out for Corporal Hollis, who got out of bed. Am sure he did not see the blow, although he said on the court-martial that he did. Corporal Hollis seized White by the heels as he lay on the floor, and dragged him to the guard-room. Had seen repeated floggings in the regiment. In one case, a man was to have 100 lashes, but only received 75; others were sentenced to 150, and received only 50. Only saw Colonel Whyte at one before White's. Had seen the backs of all the men, but White's was the worst he ever saw. The blood flowed profusely, and in witness's opinion the farriers struck harder in White's case than any previous one. We are not allowed to speak during the flogging, but when the Adjutant said "Do your duty," the next soldier to witness gave a nudge. The cats had dark handles.

James Lowe Warren, being told by the Coroner that he was about to make an entirely voluntary statement, said: I am graduate of Edinburgh University. Am not a member of a College of Surgeons. Have no other medical qualification to act as a practitioner. Am surgeon to the 7th Hussars, and, as such, was present at the punishment of White. A surgeon must attend the punishments in the British army. I heard White's sentence read on parade, before the punishment, in White's presence. I examined the man on the morning of his trial minutely. I must be present at all courts-martial; it is my duty. The Judge-Advocate has the certificate. It is in my power to order a man to be taken down when he can undergo no more. I did not give any orders during White's punishment. I was near enough to see how the man suffered. He did not make any appeal to me. He did not faint or suffer any convulsions. I did not ask him any question. I did not feel his pulse. I adopted exactly the same means as in other cases, when he was taken down. I ordered his back to be fomented with warm water. I saw him next morning at ten o'clock. I then saw his back. It was in a satisfactory state. I made no alteration in his diet: he was on low diet. I don't know at what date the diet was altered. It was altered when the disease appeared that took him off. It was changed to spoon diet. That was the day before his death. From the 16th of June to the 19th, he had a low diet; from the 20th of June to the 6th July, he had half diet; and from the 6th, he had spoon diet, which consists of two pints of extra tea and bread. The fomentations were continued from the 16th to the 22nd, inclusive. Then applications of goulard water to the 25th; and when the boils came out, poultices were ordered. On the 28th, he had some jaalap. His back healed rapidly: there was a free discharge at first. I thought he would be fit for duty on the 5th or 6th of July. On the 6th, White complained of a pain in the heart. Mathewson was taken to the hospital on the 22nd of June, and slept in the next bed to White.

Mr. John Hall, a graduate of the College of St. Andrew, and a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, was called and said he was first-class staff surgeon in the British army. Witness was ordered to attend at Hounslow barracks with all speed, and, on arriving there, met Dr. Warren, and they repaired at once to the hospital. Arrived at twenty minutes past seven. Deceased died at a quarter past eight. Was told that 150 lashes had been given, but Dr. Warren did not specify any complaint. The pulse had almost ceased and the man was dying. Took a view of the man's back, which was healed, for the purpose of making a report to Sir James Macgregor, who requested witness to be present at the post mortem examination. The liver was enlarged, and one lobe was inflamed. It was not discoloured, or diseased in its structure. Did not examine the spine. We opened the head, and the brain was congested. It looked like that of a person who was addicted to drinking. The skin was taken from the back at my request, to see the state of the tissues underneath the part where deceased had been most severely flogged. The tissues seemed healthy. (The skin was here handed in and was identified by witness.) This skin is not so large as when cut from deceased's back. I saw Dr. Warren's medical register. I wrote a report, and considered the immediate cause of death to be, primarily, inflammation of the heart; and, secondarily, the inflammation of the pleura of the lungs. I should consider the inflammation might most probably be caused by the change of temperature when deceased was recovering. I do not think it was brought on by the punishment. The most probable cause is the weather. Was not present when Mr. Wilson made the final operation.

Mr. Francis Reed, staff surgeon, gave his opinion that the flogging was not the cause of death.

Mr. H. G. Day said he believed the cause of death to have been pleurisy and pneumonia. Change of weather might accelerate death.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, examined: I was present when the body of the deceased was exhumed. The under parts of the back were so much decomposed, that it could not be minutely examined. I took notes, and made an official report, which I now produce. Mr. Wilson then read his report. It said that he (Mr. Wilson) was shown a piece of skin, in some spirits of wine, cut from the back, and which corresponded with the incision in the back. The muscles were disorganised, but that might have been caused by the pain of the punishment. I consider, most undoubtedly, that the corporal punishment was the cause of the contraction of the muscles, and that might influence the inflammation on the lungs. There was an eruption of the muscles by their own spontaneous action. I did not see the heart. I think there can be no possible doubt but that, if the man had not been flogged, he would have now been alive.

Mr. Reed here put, through Mr. Clark, two questions to Mr. Wilson, relative to the cause of the contraction of the muscles on one side of the back only; and another as to whether that would not result from a bruise?

Mr. Wilson: Not by any possibility. I consider firmly that the muscles were ruptured during the punishment. They were ruptured by the agony endured by deceased while under the lash.

Lieutenant Ireland was then called, and examined without being sworn: Was present at the punishment between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. In all cavalry regiments, a ladder is used, instead of the triangular halberds, which were only employed in infantry regiments. Did not give any other instructions than "Go on," at each change of whippers. Did not say how heavily the blows were to be given. Had been a soldier twenty-two years, and had seen much flogging. In cavalry regiments it is always done by the farriers.

By the Coroner: The farrier receives no instructions, punishments, or threats as to the weight of the blows. The farrier-major has had twelve years experience as flogger, and Evans about seven. There was no deviation from the general rule in White's case. Had seen men flogged much more severely.

John James Whyte, Colonel of the 7th Hussars: After the man was taken to the hospital, I called the regiment to attention, and said I was sorry to be under the necessity of such proceedings, which were disgraceful to the man and to the regiment. I said that he had brought it all on himself, for he had been tried four times for assaults, but had now finished his catalogue of crimes by a cowardly assault with a poker upon an unarmed man, and, in consequence, had brought himself into his then disgraceful position. That was all I said, and I consider White's punishment a light one. Evans always flogs lightly; but, if I saw a man refusing to do it, I would confine him at once. Four or five men fainted.

The Coroner said that by the next time of meeting the medical gentlemen must express some decided opinion as to the cause of death. There could be but one, and the medical gentlemen must say aye or no.

The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

An inquiry, which lasted the entire day, was commenced on Monday before Mr. W. Baker, junior, at the Duke of Richmond Tavern, Dalston, on the body of Mr. William Hind, aged sixty, of No. 3, Victoria Villas, Dalston, who died from the effects of injuries he received by the late collision on the Eastern Counties Railway.

Mr. Francis Tobin, surgeon, of Hackney, was first examined, and deposed to being called to the deceased on Saturday evening, the 18th ult., at half-past six o'clock. He complained of pain in the chest and abdomen. There were no external marks of injury, except a slight one on the cheek. The deceased died on Friday morning (last week), and on making a post mortem examination of the body, he found quite sufficient internal injuries to account for death. He understood the deceased was in the last carriage of the train, a portion of which fell upon his body. Such a pressure was sufficient to have produced the injuries that occasioned his death.

After some further evidence, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday. The chief feature of the proceedings of Tuesday was the evidence of Captain Coddington, who, by direction of the Board of Trade, made some experiments on Monday, the 20th ult., with a view to ascertain whether the signals were properly constructed for the public safety. Captain Coddington said that his experiments had satisfied him that there did not pull up in the distance which he might have done, and that it was quite possible for him to have stopped his train after seeing the signal, before arriving at the Stratford station. The Captain also said that he had traced from the books of the Board of Trade the accidents which had occurred on various lines of railway during the last five years, and he could find no record of any accident having occurred, either from the improper working of the fan signals, or from misunderstanding them.

The inquest was then adjourned till Wednesday. The inquiry was resumed on that day, and at its close the following verdict was returned:—

"The Jury are of opinion that the death of William Hind was occasioned by the reckless driving of William Clare, the driver of the Firefly engine, on the 18th of July, against whom, therefore, they return a verdict of manslaughter. The Jury desire also to record their deliberate opinion that a degree of culpability attaches to the Managers of the Eastern Counties Railway in not taking due care that their own rules are most scrupulously observed, as regards the time of departure of one train after another from all the stations; the exhibition of the signals at all the stations, the keeping of exact time in the arrival and departure of all their trains; and the appointment of only thoroughly competent persons in all departments."

SUDDEN DEATH AT A RAILWAY STATION.—On Wednesday, Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquest at the Jolly Gardeners Tavern, Euston-square, on view of the body of Mr. Alexander Campbell, aged 29. It appeared that the deceased, who was a gentleman of considerable property, had, for the last two years, been residing at Liverpool, and had not lately enjoyed good health. At the recommendation of his medical adviser, he determined on coming to London for the benefit of his health. He departed from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, having previously communicated with his brother in town to meet him at the Euston Station, expressing a wish that he might be spared to his journey's end; and at nine o'clock the same evening he was accordingly met by his brother as the train came in at the Euston terminus, and, as soon as he had alighted, and recognised his brother, a sudden change was observed in his countenance, and he expired before he was removed off the platform. Verdict—"Natural death."

A GIRL COMMITTED FOR POISONING A CHILD.—On Wednesday morning Mr. W. Carter, the Coroner for East Surrey, and a Jury, assembled at the Feathers public-house, Wandsworth, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mary Anne Barker, the infant daughter of Mr. Charles Barker, an omnibus proprietor, who had died from the effects of oil of vitriol, administered, as alleged, by his servant girl, named Mary North. After a very long investigation, the Jury conferred about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the accused, Mary North, and she was committed, under the Coroner's warrant, for the capital offence.

FIRE NEAR ANDOVER.—Last Wednesday morning, the extensive paper-mills occupied by Mr. Charles Fuller, situated at Hurstbourne Priors, two miles from Whitechurch, six from Andover, and near to the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, were burnt to the ground. The damage is estimated to be between £2000 and £3000, to which amount Mr. Fuller is insured in the County Fire-office, London.

IRELAND.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REPEALERS.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he alludes in a tone of despondency to the dissensions introduced into the Association. He says:—"The advocacy of physical force doctrines renders it impossible for those who stand upon the constitution of the Association itself to co-operate with those who will not adhere to that constitution. This is a subject that does not admit of any species of compromise. The basis of the Association is declaredly peaceable exertions alone. Here we take our stand—peaceable exertions and no other, no compromise, no equivocation, peaceable exertions, and none others. Let it, however, be borne in mind that these peaceable doctrines leave untouched the right of defence against illegal attacks or unconstitutional violence. These peaceable doctrines, however, involve every other case, except resistance, to and defence against unconstitutional violence. It is, unhappily, become the more essential to assert our principles, as the Association is sought to be involved in proceedings of a most seditious nature, stated in the *Nation* newspaper to have been perpetrated in and by the writers for that publication."

Mr. O'BRIEN moved that this letter be entered on the minutes, although he said there were some points in it to which he could not accede. He was sorry to learn that his speech, at a late meeting at Kilmish, had in a few particulars given displeasure to Mr. O'Connell. Now, he would not be answerable for all that the newspaper reports attributed to him; but as to the sentiments generally attributed to him he certainly adhered to them. He never intended to say anything disrespectful to any member of the O'Connell family, and he did not conceive that he had done so. He did not hesitate to say that he did not concur in all the sentiments lately expressed in this Hall by Mr. O'Connell; and he must add, that if a course of conduct such as had been lately adopted in this Association was persevered in, he would withdraw until another course was taken up. (Hear, hear, hear.) Again, he protested against Repealers taking office under the Whigs, unless that Repeal was to be *bona fide* an open question. In that case he would be glad if Mr. O'Connell had a seat in the Cabinet; but if office was to silence Repealers on the great subject of Repeal, then he must deprecate the principle of their accepting it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL was sorry to entertain decidedly different views from Mr. O'Brien. He refuted altogether any insinuation that his father would be influenced by mercenary motives in his support of the Whigs, or preference for individuals to represent their cause in Parliament. For his part, neither he nor his father would support the Whigs on the sugar question, because they believed it was an encouragement to slavery.

A scene of great confusion subsequently took place, in the midst of which Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by all the members of the "Young Ireland" party in the meeting, left the hall, intimating that they had ceased to be members of the Repeal Confederation.

THE IRISH MASTER IN CHANCERY.—The mastership in Chancery, vacant by the death of Mr. Gould, has fallen to Mr. Jeremiah J. Murphy, Q.C., a Roman Catholic, but, like his namesake and relative, Sergeant Murphy, an anti-repealer.

REPRESENTATION OF DUNDALK.—Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has retired from the canvass for the representation of Dundalk. Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., will consequently "walk the course."

DEATH OF COLONEL MACIBONE.—This distinguished but unfortunate officer expired suddenly on Saturday morning last. He was born at Manchester in 1787, and was sent by his father to Italy in 1801 for commercial objects, and was detained at Naples on the breaking out of the war. Having attracted the attention of Murat, then King of Naples, from a certain likeness he bore to Bonaparte, as well as by his success in experimental science and athletic exercises, he entered the Neapolitan service, and in a short time was appointed one of the aides-de-camp of Murat, with the rank of colonel; he was also decorated with the crosses of the Two Sicilies, and of the Legion of Honour. Of late years he dedicated himself to mechanical pursuits, principally to the establishment of steam-locomotives on the common roads, but failing in this undertaking he became much embarrassed in his circumstances. He was the contributor of many useful suggestions in the *Mechanics Magazine*, and other scientific periodicals; and amongst those suggestions may be mentioned the Archimedes screw, for the impulsion of steam-ships, many years before it was adopted by Government. He died suddenly, but calmly, without a murmur, we are afraid in utter destitution, leaving a widow and two daughters, of course quite penniless.

HOSPITALITIES AT GOODWOOD DURING THE GOODWOOD RACES.—The Duke of Richmond has entertained a large party of distinguished fashionables. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Blanche Somerset, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl Stradbroke, the Earl of Rosslyn, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Villiers, Viscount Maidstone, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox, Lord George Bentinck, Lord George Manners, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Sir John Shelley, Sir John Hawley, Sir Bulkeley Williams, Sir W. Massey Stanley, Hon. Col. and Mrs. Anson, Hon. S. George Foley, Hon. Captain Rous, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. Greville, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Payne, Mr. Boves, Mr. Sandford Graham, Captain Pettit, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Percy Williams, the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Kildare, Viscount Dupplin, the Earl and Countess of March, Lord William Lennox, Hon. F. Villiers, Hon. Mr. Moyston, Mr. Ricardo, Captain Charles Peel, Captain Oliver, and the Lady Eleanor Paget, &c.

THE MALT TAX.—On Tuesday, Lord John Russell received a deputation from the Association for the Repeal of the Malt Tax. The opening of the business was confided to the Rev. Dr. Lamb, who adverted to the injurious effects of the tax upon the labouring population, who (he stated) by its operation were deprived of the use of a wholesome and necessary beverage. Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle; Mr. Champ, of Kent; and Mr. Lattimore, of Hertfordshire, also insisted upon the injurious and oppressive nature of the tax. His Lordship paid great attention, and manifested the utmost courtesy to the deputation, assuring them that her Majesty's Government would give the fullest attention to the application; and, although he could not then see how so large an amount of tax could be remitted, still the subject should receive the utmost consideration. His Lordship was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the agriculturists were supported by Mr. Curteis, the member for Rye, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Benett, Mr. Wodehouse, Colonel Wood, and other members of Parliament.

REMOVAL OF THE GREENWICH PIERS.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. Saunders, the water bailiff, accompanied by a host of dredgers, long-shore men, watermen, and others, in a steam-tug, and protected by fourteen Thames-police galleys, each containing four constables, assembled off Greenwich for the purpose of removing the Watermen's floating-pier at Garden-stairs, which has been a fertile source of litigation for the last five years. There was some show of resistance on the part of the watermen owning the pier; but they found it useless to resist the forces opposed to them, and the barges and dumbo forming the pier were dragged away, amidst the groans and hisses of the people on the shore, and the exhortations of the watermen. The chains were snapped asunder—ropes and warps were cut, and the craft were allowed to go adrift, but were afterwards recovered by the watermen, who intend to project the pier in front of a house belonging to them a short distance above Garden-stairs. It is feared that breaches of the peace will arise out of these proceedings; at all events there will be a renewal of litigation. A public meeting is about to be held at Greenwich on the subject.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE ART-UNION BILL.—The Art-Union Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, assured the House that the Small Debts Bill would certainly be brought forward this session. He also, in reply to a speech from Lord Montagu, stated that every exertion would be made to render the Board of Public Works in Ireland sufficiently effective to meet all emergencies, particularly the expected failure in the coming potato-crop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—In answer to a question by Dr. Bowring, Lord J. Russell said he had been in communication with the Commander-in-Chief upon the subject of flogging in the army—(hear), and the whole subject was under consideration.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of considering the Resolutions relating to the Duties on Sugar.

Mr. SPOONER said he should give his decided support to the resolutions proposed by her Majesty's Government.

After some discussion, Mr. MOFFATT moved as an amendment, the repeal of the present differential duties on white-clayed sugar and Muscovado or other sugars, not being equal to white or clayed. The amendment, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. JAMES proposed another amendment, which was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and eventually withdrawn.

The debate was continued by Mr. Barclay, Sir J. R. Reid, and Mr. Moffatt, who opposed the Government measure; and Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Goulburn, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Hume, who spoke in favour of it.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the measure, and said there ought to be no apprehension of its being detrimental to the colonies.

After a few words from Mr. P. H. HOWARD, the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the constitution of courts-martial in the navy, under the present system, were often sources of great cruelty.—Mr. H. G. WARD and Capt. M. BEAKELEY defended the present system.—Sir G. COCKBURN spoke in favour of the general proceedings of Courts-Martial.—After a few words from Capt. PEACHELL and Sir C. NAPIER, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The Militia Estimates were then voted, and the House resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

GOODWOOD RACES.—FRIDAY.

Match for 300 sovs.—Wee Bit beat the Emilia filly by a length.

The Maidstone Stakes.

Pic Nic Walked over.

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice 1

Mr. A. Johnston's Fair Helen 2

Produce Match for £300.—Lord Glasgow's Emilia filly beat Mr. Gully's Buckskin.

The Chesterfield Cup.

Mongrel 1

Kadger 2

Connaught Ranger 3

Thirteen ran.

THE ETON AND WESTMINSTER BOAT RACE.—The Eton and Westminster Boat Race came off on Thursday evening, and added one laurel more to the Westminster scholars. The following were the competitors:—Westminster—1, H. E. Barker; 2, W. M. Parratt; 3, H. V. Williams; 4, R. W. H. Smart; 5, C. F. L. West; 6, P. M. Robertson; 7, C. S. Upperton; 8, W. G. Rich (stroke); R. Burton (coxswain). Eton—1, Marshall; 2, Barnes; 3, Thomson; 4, Miller; 5, Luttrell; 6, Buller; 7, Bagshawe; 8, Bunney (stroke); Markham (coxswain). It was an exceedingly even and beautiful start, and the Westminster party won by about two lengths and a half.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY ELECTION.—Mr. Richard Smithwick, Repealer, was on Wednesday elected M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, in the room of the late Colonel Butler.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In our last page, we have given an account of another atrocious attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The subjoined is the official statement of the *Moniteur*.

No! the country will not believe that another crime has been committed, yet such is the truth—the King has been fired upon.

The visible protection of Providence, which defies the malice of assassins, has for the seventh time saved this life, so dear and precious to France. This news will cause profound consternation in the country. We can hardly master our own emotion and grief.

The King, who preserved, under the circumstances, his usual composure, gave orders to continue the concert, and appeared before the public, to show that he had received no hurt.

The assassin was immediately seized by the by-standers, and interrogated. He stated that his name was Joseph Henri. He was aged 51, and was an ironmonger. His lodgings have been searched. He has confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the pistols belonged to him. He had long projected his crime. His intention was to commit the crime on the 1st of July, when he was on duty, as National Guard, at the Tuilleries. He is small, and of slender form. He was decently dressed. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found upon him. At ten o'clock a Council of the Cabinet was held at the Tuilleries. Immediately afterwards the King returned to Neuilly, and will depart to-morrow for the Chateau d'Eu.

The prisoner, Joseph Henri, declared that he was not actuated by any political motive. He said he was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 francs, which, if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison; and that an account of his life would be found at his residence.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

The anniversary of the last day of the Revolution of 1830 was, according to custom, celebrated on Wednesday, in the beautiful public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuilleries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, his Majesty and the Royal Family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings and immediately overlooking the gardens; two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty from the promiscuous crowd promenading beneath; the concert was instantly interrupted, but the King, with the calm courage which has always characterised him, and which seems the inheritance of the sons of Henry of Navarre, directed the concert to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile the assassin, for both shots had been fired by one individual, was seized by a hundred hands; his arms (two pistols) were found upon him; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people, and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the 1st of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuilleries, but had not found an opportunity.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire will proceed, in a few days, to Constantinople, on a mission from the Government to the Sultan. On leaving the Turkish capital, the Duke goes to St. Petersburg to visit the Emperor of Russia, and will remain some weeks in that country. The noble Duke will be attended by a numerous retinue. It will be recollected that his Grace went to Russia as Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion of the Coronation of the Emperor. It is stated that the noble Duke will be absent from England at least six months.

INFORMATION FOR THAMES ANGLERS.—The river between Richmond and Staines, by the exertions of the bailiffs of the Lord Mayor, and especially of those appointed by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, at present swarms with nearly all sorts of fresh water fish, particularly the coarser species, such as barbel, chub, dace, roach, &c. More trout have been taken this year in the vicinity of Kingston, Hampton, Thames Ditton, and Sunbury, with the artificial fly, than during the previous season.

SALE OF THE LEAGUE ARTICLES.—The great end of the League having been achieved, the goods and chattels in the office of the executive were, on Tuesday, disposed of by public auction, on the premises in Fleet-street. Many of the valuable pieces of furniture went under the hammer of the auctioneer at almost less than half of their original value—the auction-room, nevertheless, was crowded by a large body of salesmen. Among the articles which called forth the warmest bidding, was the model of a printing-press, presented to the League Bazaar, held at Covent Garden Theatre; after a somewhat sharp contest, the model was sold to the highest bidder for 46s. A set of Spanish mahogany dining-tables, which had been used as a council table by the Board, were sold for thirteen guineas. An ancient carved oak chair, and several office stools, for 23s. The chair is beautifully carved, and is upwards of a century old, and was sent from Scotland as a present to the League; it bears upon its richly carved panel the initials "J. R." and the date "1743." The handsome wherry, "Leander," made at Newcastle for the Bazaar, was put up for competition, and, after having reached the price of ten guineas, was knocked down, when the bidder was *non est inventus*. The sale commenced at twelve o'clock, and terminated shortly after four.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED NEAR VAUXHALL.—On Saturday evening, at six o'clock, a boat belonging to Tivoli Gardens, Battersea, with several persons in it, was by mismanagement brought in contact with the new pier at Vauxhall Bridge, and afterwards came in contact with the *Lightning* steamer, and was swamped. By great exertions all on board were picked up, except Miss Rathbone, aged three years, daughter of Mr. Rathbone, in the service of Mr. Wyld. At the inquest on the child, held on Tuesday, a witness attributed the unfortunate occurrence solely to the circumstance that the steambot was not stopped. He denied that the steambot (the *Lightning*) was stopped, even after the skiff was overturned. Several other witnesses gave the same account of the accident, after which a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Q. E. D."—The Black Bishop is undoubtedly deprived of the right to move, in the situation you describe; but, nevertheless, the White King must not be played within his range.

"C. O."—1st. If you persist in repeatedly checking your opponent on the same squares, and he is incapable of avoiding the checks, or prefers receiving them to risking the game by playing otherwise, the game must be drawn. 2nd. If you have touched one of your opponent's men, he can oblige you to take it if you have the power, and, if not, can compel you to move your King. 3rd. There is no limit, but courtesy, to the time a person may take in making a move. 4th. In the position given, "Queen's Pawn two" is a good move, and one well known among players as "Lewis's Counter-Gambit."

"G. Y. H."—The author's solution to No. 127 is—1. Q to K B sq; P Queens. 2. Q takes Q; R takes B, best. 3. Q to K R 2nd (ch), and then mates at Q Kt 8th.

"Philos."—You may obtain M. Kieseritzki's collection of fifty games either at the office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," or at Witcomb's, 121, Leadenhall-street, and no Chess player should be without it.

"H. L." Delhi.—Received safely. A private acknowledgment shall be dispatched by the next Overland Mail.

"Chess Amateur."—Try again: at present, you have only found a "mare's nest."

"J. T. L."—The positions shall be duly examined.

"Marazion."—Have the goodness to write out the situation—we have no means at hand of referring to it.

"Q. E. D."—Much too easy.

"Circus."—The whole of the Games in the Match now pending between Messrs. Kieseritzki and Horwitz will be given exclusively in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The terms of the Match, which is for 1000 francs, are, that the first winner of seven games shall be declared the conqueror. We shall give the opening games, with notes, next week.

"G. S." Lambeth.—When you have given "a moment's consideration" to Problem 131, you will perhaps discover that the position is extremely clever, and your hasty criticism, to say the least of it, very childish.

"W. N. C."—"A Constant Reader," "P. Errard," and "J. J. M."—The solution of No. 127 is given above. It was postponed simply to afford us an opportunity of pointing out to the inventor a move which we think he has omitted to consider sufficiently. Mr. Kuiper makes Black, for his first move, play "K Kt P one, Queens" now, it appears to us, that, if instead of "Queening" his Pawn at this moment, he plays Kt to K B 6th, the mate may be delayed. We suggest the variation with diffidence, because we know the care and attention usually bestowed upon these stratagems before they are submitted to the public eye, and shall be pleased to find we are in error.

Solutions by "Phiz," "Miranda," "Q. E. D.," "Valley-field," "G. S.," "Alpha," "C. O.," "R. S.," "G. Y. H.," "H. S.," "W. P.," "D. C. M.," "M. P.," "H. L. G.," "Amateur," "J. T. L.," "Styk," "R. C. M.," "Marazion," "Alpha," Cambridge; "Captain" and "Tar-Tar," are correct.

* * * Solution to Problem No. 131 in our next.

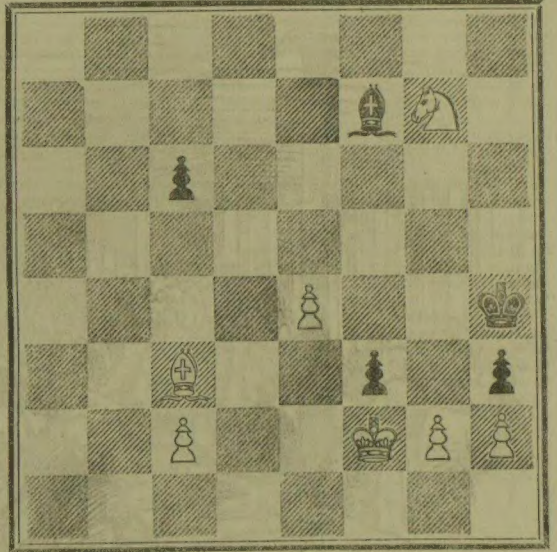
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PROBLEM No. 132.

By MR. HORWITZ.

White plays "first mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

This is an interesting *partie*, commenced last week at the Old London Chess Club, between Messrs. Horwitz and Perigal, in consultation, on the one side, and Messrs. Kieseritzki and Hartwitz, on the other.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Messrs. H. and P.)	(Messrs. K. and H.)	(Messrs. H. and P.)	(Messrs. K. and H.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Kt takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. K to R sq	B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. K B P one (f)	B takes Kt
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	17. Q to K R 5th	B takes K B P
5. Q P one	Q P one	18. R takes B	Q to K 4th
6. K Kt to his 5th (a)	Castles	19. R takes R P, ch (p)	P takes R
7. K B P two	K R P one (b)	20. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. K Kt to B 3rd (c)	K Kt to his 5th	21. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 2nd
9. Q P one	P takes P	22. Q to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th
10. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to K B 6th	Q to K R 2nd
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K to R sq	24. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K Kt 3rd
12. K B P one	Q to K sq	25. R to K B sq	B to K 3rd
13. Castles (d)	K Kt to K 4th (e)	26. R to K 3rd	Q to K sq

At this point, the Game having lasted several hours, it was mutually agreed to postpone the conclusion to another sitting. We shall give the termination in our next.

(a) By this move, White appears to us not only to lose the advantage of his first move, but to compromise his game into the bargain.

(b) We much prefer "Q P one," the move played at this point in the late games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.

(c) Black's Q P having been played prevents his adversary taking the K B P with effect, instead of retreating the Kt. When the Q P is unmoved, in similar situations, White may always take the B P with his Kt, secure of coming off a gainer in the end.

(d) This was imprudent; they should have first dislodged the adverse K Kt. The present move loses a Pawn at least.

(e) Correctly played.

(f) This is quite characteristic of Mr. Horwitz's dashing, forward style.

(g) They might have avoided this terrible sacrifice by taking the K B P with the Rook, leaving the Queen on prize; and, in that case, if Black took the Queen he would have lost the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 31.—By the Rev. H. BOLTON.	No. 32.—By the SAME AUTHOR.		
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 4th	K at his 3rd	K at Q B's 8th	K at K sq
Q at K B's 3rd	Q at K's sq	B's at K Kt 7th and	R at K R sq
Kt at K R's 6th and	B's at K's 2nd and	Q Kt 5th	B at K R's 7th
K's 4th	Q Kt 4th	Kts at Q's 7th and Q	Kt at K B's 2nd
P at K R 3rd	Kt at K B's 3rd	B's 6th	P's at K R's 2nd
	P's at K B's 5th	P at Q's 3rd	K 2nd and Q's 3rd
	and Q's 2nd		

White mates in four moves.

No. 33.—From GRECO.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B's 2nd	K at K R's 7th	Kt at K Kt 8th	P's at K R's 6th and K Kt 3rd

White mates in four moves.

THE OLD LONDON CHESS CLUB is again in the ascendant; and, for some time to come, bids fair to be the great point of attraction to the amateurs of England. We had the gratification of being present there on Monday evening last, during one of those surprising exhibitions of blindfold chess-playing by MM. Hartwitz and Kieseritzki, for which these distinguished players have become remarkable. On this occasion, they played simultaneously two games, both without sight of chess-board or men; and, although the sitting occupied several hours, and each game gave rise to positions of the most complex and difficult nature, they executed their almost incredible task with an ease and accuracy as pleasing as they were marvellous. At the same meeting, through the skilful management of the president, arrangements were concluded for a short match between Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzki; and a grand public field day was announced for Monday next, at which it is expected all the leading players of London will assemble.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING THE ALBERT DOCK.



THE DEJEUNER, AT THE ALBERT DOCK.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LEAVING THE DOCK.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE GRAND BANQUET TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE TOWN HALL.

(Continued from page 69.)
border, and contains, in the upper part, an engraving of the proposed building, and under it the following inscription:—

Presented
to
Field Marshal
His Royal Highness
THE PRINCE ALBERT,
&c. &c., &c., &c.,
on the occasion of his
Laying the First Stone
of
The Liverpool
Sailor's Home,
July 31st,
1846.

On the back of the blade, and occupying the whole space of the bottom, is a view of Liverpool, elaborately engraved, showing the town, docks, shipping, &c., including a very faithful representation of the *Fairy* tender, sent down for the use of his Royal Highness.

This beautiful work of art has been executed by Mr. Dismore, of Bold-street, Liverpool, at whose premises it was exhibited, some days previously, to the public. The length of the Trowel is between 15 and 16 inches; and the cost about £80.

The box containing the Address of the Corporation to his Royal Highness, was also made by Mr. Dismore, and is an elegant piece of workmanship. It is covered with Royal purple velvet, with, in the centre of the lid, the Prince's Arms, in solid gold, much resembling the Royal Arms, but slightly differing in the supporters and quarterings. There is also a gold border, and richly chased corner ornaments. Attached to the box is a chased silver box, of antique design, to contain the Seal of the Corporation.

A beautiful three-foot telescope was got up by Mr. Chubburn, optician, and presented by him to his Royal Highness. This instrument is of the very best construction. The barrel is of papier maché, with a painting of the ports and docks of Liverpool running round it in a spiral form. The slides are of silver, and the cap and mountains of gold. The case, which is papier maché, beautifully emblazoned with gilt, with the papier maché barrel, have been got up by Messrs. Jennings and Bettridge, of London.

We learn that the whole of the Locks for the New Albert Dock and Warehouses, Liverpool, were supplied by Messrs. Chubb and Son, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and as they form, probably, the most complete set of Locks ever made for such a purpose, we may briefly notice them. There are, for the Albert Warehouses, 450 of Chubb's Patent Locks, of the best quality; the whole of the cases and works being of copper and brass, to prevent rust. Each Lock has a separate and distinct key, which will only open its own Lock; so that an under-warehouse-keeper can go to his own warehouse, and no other; but, the Superintendent

of the Docks has master-keys, which will open the whole of the 450 Locks. The Superintendent can, also, at any time, by giving the Locks an extra turn with the master-key, shut out any or all of the under-keys. And, if any attempt be made to pick or open the Locks by false keys, such attempt will, by means of the Detector, prevent the under-keys from opening the Locks; so that, notice of any attempt at robbery being given to the Superintendent, he will, by his master-key, be able to put the Locks to-rights, and restore them to their original state.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Easton-square at five minutes to six, on Thursday morning; and, all things being in readiness, and the engine brought before-hand into the station-yard, no delay was experienced; for in five minutes the train was speeding rapidly towards Liverpool. The engine was under the especial direction of R. Berry, Esq., whose care cannot be too highly praised. On one or two occasions the driver could have attained greatly increased speed, but Mr. Berry very wisely objected to it.

In the royal carriage, with the Prince, were the Marquis of Abercorn

and the right hon. Lord Morpeth; in another carriage, G. Carr Glyn, Esq., the Chairman, Mr. Creed, the Secretary; and a party of the Directors of the London and Birmingham Railway.

The train, as before stated, started from Euston-square at six o'clock; and reached Watford at 25 min. past 6; Wolverton, 10 min. past 7; Birmingham, 10 min. to 9; Crewe, half-past 10; Liverpool, 20 min. to 12. The passage of the Liverpool Tunnel occupied a quarter of an hour, making the Prince's arrival exactly 5 min. to 12.

The various stations on the route were all occupied by crowds anxious to obtain a sight of the Royal carriage and party; and, as the train drew nearer to the scene of the day's festival, the crowds became more dense and enthusiastic. We noticed but few triumphal arches on the line; the one which most pleased us was at the Whitmore Station, constructed of beautiful flowers and evergreens; the centre of the arch bearing the inscription—

"WELCOME TO PRINCE ALBERT!"

On passing the Vulcan Foundry, the scene was intensely interesting, exhibiting hundreds of swarthy artisans, having hurriedly left their work, and who, with voices more than Stentorian, cheered the passing train.

At the Station, a guard of honour of the 36th was drawn up on the platform; the fine band played the National Anthem. The authorities of the Railway, we were glad to observe, had the good taste to keep the arena free from the intrusion of the enormous crowd. The Prince was received by the authorities of the town, to whom he bowed kindly, addressing a few words to each. A brilliant staff was in attendance, among whom we observed Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, in naval uniform, as commander of the Royal yacht.

In front of the fine facade of the Railway Station, and in the great space left open by the unfinished state of St. George's Hall, an immense crowd of well-dressed people saluted the Prince with such a thunder of acclamation, that he must have been impressed at once with the vast importance and loyalty of this great commercial town. From the station, the Prince rode to the Judges' lodgings in a barouche, drawn by four horses, and preceded by outriders of the Royal Household, in their scarlet liveries.

After stopping a short time at the apartments prepared for him, the Prince, in his carriage, with an escort of light cavalry, proceeded through Church-street and North John-street, to the Town Hall, at one o'clock, where he received the Address, which will be found below. His Royal Highness then embarked on board the *Fairy* steamer (the Royal Yacht being too large to enter the dock), and proceeded to inspect the river and shipping, passing up the Liverpool side and returning on the Birkenhead side of the river. If the town presented an appearance of joyous loyalty, scarcely describable, how shall we speak of the glorious appearance of this glorious river. The flags and colours of all nations floated in the breeze; the cheering, the discharges of mortars and artillery, were all aided by the transcendently beautiful weather; and, altogether, produced a scene which we can scarcely hope to see again realised.

The Pensioners of Liverpool, a distinguished body of defensible, were arrayed on the New Wall Pier; at the back, a barricade had been erected, to keep off the enormous pressure of the crowd; but, through not being able to bear up against it, the barricade gave way. We believe, however, that no serious calamity is the result; in spite of our endeavours, we could not ascertain the particulars, owing to the excessive confusion.

The beautiful *Fairy* entered the Royal Albert Dock at a quarter to three o'clock, amidst a thunder of Artillery and the cheers of the surrounding spectators. Perhaps, a more exciting scene we may never see again. In the eager endeavours of various yachts and boats to follow the *Fairy* into the dock, a crash took place, but, we hope, unattended with personal injury to anybody. After the ceremony of opening the docks, the Prince partakes of a *déjeuner* at the docks, and dines at six o'clock with the Municipal Authorities at the Town Hall.

The following is the Address to Prince Albert. It was presented by the Recorder:

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Liverpool, desire to greet your Royal Highness with a cordial welcome, and to express the satisfaction and joy which the arrival of a Prince so exalted in station and so justly entitled to every tribute of respect and esteem has diffused through their loyal borough.

"This visit to a seat of mercantile industry—your consent to sanction and grace by your presence the opening of new accommodations to trade and shipping—and your purpose to take part in founding an institution for the advantage and welfare of sailors at this port, are manifestations, to us most gratifying, of your princely regard for the commerce of that wide empire, with the destiny and history of which your Royal Highness, in sacred union with our Most Gracious Sovereign, is so auspiciously, and, as we fervently hope, so lastingly connected.

"Our town boasts not of monuments of ancient art and magnificence, but the flags which, from every part of the globe, countless in number, now wave in silent welcome on the waters and along the shores of the Mersey, attest the successful energy by which, under the blessing of Providence, the port of Liverpool has been rendered conducive and subservient to the progress of manufactures, the intercourse of nations, and the happiness of mankind; and we trust that a view of various public works now advancing to completion here will satisfy your Royal Highness that the spirit of useful enterprise still lives amongst us to derive fresh vigour and encouragement from the proceedings of this day.

"Filled with sentiments of the most respectful attachment and regard, we pray that your Royal Highness may long share the happiness of a Queen who reigns in the hearts of her subjects; and, with her, continue to adorn the loftiest sphere with a brilliant example of public and of private virtue.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough this 30th day of July, 1846."

The Recorder then handed the Address to the Prince, who bowed very courteously on receiving it. It was then handed, as usual, to Mr. Anson, the Prince's Secretary.

His Royal Highness read the following answer:—

"I experience the greatest satisfaction from the cordial welcome which the Address you have just presented to me gives me upon my arrival in this town.

"I am glad to perceive that my coming amongst you in order to take part in two ceremonies connected with your mercantile industry and enterprise should have been gratifying to you, and on my part I have only followed the bent of my own inclination in at once responding to your kind invitation.

"Your expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen cannot fail to be most satisfactory to me, and I am sure will be felt as such by her Majesty."

After the presentation of the Address, his Royal Highness inspected several of the state apartments, and conversed with his suite and others; and, after a short interval, left the Town Hall, accompanied by the Mayor and his suite, to embark on the yacht on the river. On descending the staircase, his Royal Highness stopped for a minute to contemplate the beautiful statue of the late Mr. Canning, by Gibson, and as well to remark on the beauty of the embellishments of the elegant dome of the building; and then, amid the smiles of lovely faces, and bowing in the most affable manner to the company, departed; and afterwards, accompanied by a number of the Aldermen and Council, visited the Egremont Slip, where he embarked on board the Royal steam tender *Fairy*. After cruising on the river for upwards of an hour, and admiring the extended line of docks, the display of flags of every nation which crowded the port, the vessel entered the Albert Dock, abreast of which were at anchor hundreds of the river craft decorated with ensigns, the steamers of every size, from the City of Dublin Company's powerful vessels to the humble ferry-boats, which were crowded to excess with parties anxious to obtain, at least, a glimpse of the consort of our beloved Queen. From the Rock Fort, also from the mail steamers and other vessels at anchor in the Sloyne, throughout the river, numerous salutes were fired. Indeed, owing to cheap trains or cheap steamers having been run from every surrounding town from which there is an easy communication, as well as from many ports in Ireland and Scotland, the river presented an appearance more animated than had ever been witnessed. At the Albert Dock, which is one of the largest in Liverpool, accommodation was provided for about 14,000 persons, of which 900 partook of a *déjeuner*. The Royal steam-tender entered the dock at half-past two, followed by the Royal Mersey Yacht Squadron, towed in by the *Redwing* steamer, and followed by the *William Fisher*, which latter vessel manned her yards, and presented a beautiful appearance. The *Fairy* steamed round the dock, and the Prince was, as before, most enthusiastically cheered.

The Prince and his retinue, and the members of the Common Council who attended him, embarked on a platform at the south-east corner of the Dock. From this, which was covered with crimson cloth, his Royal Highness was conducted up a broad flight of stairs, lined with the same material, and otherwise decorated, and passed into the *déjeuner* room through a fine apartment which might be called the vestibule. The band of a regiment of the line was stationed and played in front of the stage. Over the entrance door to the refectory room was the Royal coat of arms, beautifully gilded. The room is about 100 ft. square, and though but one of several stories in the same warehouse is magnificent in effect. At the south end is erected a platform, two steps in height. On this the Royal table was fixed. At the back of the chair in which sat the Mayor were Prince Albert's arms, in the centre of an oblong square panel of Royal purple velvet, radiated, with a rich border of vine foliage, and an outward frame of gold. The arms are beautifully emblazoned; and, on each side, as supporters, are banners of rich silk—on one side, St. George's cross; and on the other, the union flag of England. There were eight tables from north to south, nearly one hundred feet each in length, besides the top or Court table. As on all similar "state" occasions, the tables were cold, but choice and excellent.

The ornaments in confectionary, &c., on the tables, were most splendid, in-

cluding gilded stands, or *pieces montées*, supported by quaint or classical figures, picturesque representations of rural scenery, castles, windmills on rocks, one hundred stands for pine-apples alone, all of different and beautiful designs, and other ornaments.

On each side of the Chairman's seat were two large splendid solid silver ornaments.

On leaving the *déjeuner*, his Royal Highness proceeded, in an open carriage, accompanied by the shouts of the immense multitude with which the streets were crowded, to the Prince's Dock, the gates of which were closed to the public. After going round the dock and inspecting it, he proceeded to the South Corporation School, from thence to the Blue Coat Hospital. After a short conversation with the Treasurer and Trustees of the Institution, the Prince took his departure, amidst the deafening cheers of the scholars and the assembled multitude, to St. George's Hall and the Assize Courts, over which he was conducted by the Mayor. His Royal Highness then returned to his lodgings, in St. Anne-street.

THE BANQUET.

At a quarter to eight, his Royal Highness, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, entered the carriage. The appearance of his Royal Highness was the signal for repeated rounds of most vociferous cheering. On his arrival at the Town Hall, his Royal Highness was received by his worship the Mayor, and conducted into one of the drawing-rooms, where he remained for some time in conversation with those of the guests who were afterwards seated at the principal table.

The scene in the Banqueting Room was gorgeous in the extreme. The plate on the Prince's table was exceedingly magnificent, and the effect was greatly increased by a long, narrow-looking glass, in a neat gilt frame, laid flat upon the table. On this the ornamental vases and candelabra were placed, and their glittering beauties were thus doubled. On the centre oblong table was an exceedingly elaborate and massive piece of workmanship, in frosted silver. The profusion of silver plate was brought specially from London. The Prince ate from a service of solid gold.

The Prince, accompanied by the Mayor and the principal guests, entered the hall precisely at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock. His worship the Mayor presided, with the Prince on his right hand, and W. Standish Standish, Esq., High Sheriff, on his left. The other guests at the principal table were—Lord Morpeth, Lord Sandon, Earl Talbot, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord George Lennox, Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Brackley, Lord William Ponleiff, Admiral Lord James O'Brien, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Right Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Major-General Sir William Warre, the Dean of Chester, the Recorder, Rev. Rector Brooks, Edward Cardwell, Esq., M.P., W. Brown, Esq., M.P., T. Thorneley, Esq., G. E. Anson, Esq.

The Vice-Chairmen were Sir Thomas Bracken, James Aspinall, Esq., James Aikin, Esq., G. H. Lawrence, Esq., John Shaw Leigh, Esq., J. H. Turner, Esq., Hugh Hornby, Esq., J. B. Moore, Esq., William Nicol, Esq., Thomas Sands, Esq., J. A. Tinné, Esq., R. S. Crook, Esq., James Lawrence, Esq.

The Dinner lasted exactly two hours, and after grace had been said by the Rev. Rector Brooks, the desert was laid on the table. At eleven o'clock

The Mayor rose to propose "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with three times three enthusiastic cheers.

"God save the Queen" was then sung in excellent style by the glee party, Miss Holden and Mr. Ryalls taking the solos, and the whole company joining in chorus.

The Mayor shortly afterwards rose and said,—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen, let us drink the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The toast was drunk without cheers; and a beautiful glee was sung.

The Mayor then said—I have now the honour to propose the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, our illustrious guest. (Tremendous cheering.) This will be a memorable day in the annals of Liverpool; and the sense in which the town has received so high a distinction, I trust his Royal Highness will have learnt to estimate, from the unequivocal language in which thousands and tens of thousands of the loyal subjects of her Majesty have hailed his presence this day. (Great applause.) Interests are mutual: and the interest shown by his Royal Highness in the welfare of our country—in what he has done to promote science, and to encourage the fine arts by the influence of his cultivated taste and exquisite judgment—the promptitude he has ever shown to come forward to promote and patronise projects for the good of all classes, and more particularly when benefit is to be conferred on the humbler classes. (Loud applause.) After alluding to the noble object of the Prince's visit, the Mayor continued—With heartfelt acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for giving his countenance and assistance in forwarding so great a purpose, let us drink prosperity to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. (Great cheering.)

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically, with three times, and three hearty cheers, and one cheer more.

Prince Albert rose immediately, and when the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided, he said—I thank you for the very kind way in which you have received the toast. I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing how sincerely gratified I feel at the very kind reception you have given me in this town. It was always a cherished wish of mine to visit this great seat of commerce; and all I have seen to-day has far surpassed my expectations. (Applause.) If my visit will assist a work of charity, which reflects the greatest credit on your liberality, I shall be glad; for I feel very anxious to promote the comfort of those who, by their toil and labour, and by exposing themselves to many dangers, contribute to that prosperity which I have this day seen. (Great applause.) I now beg to propose to you "Continued prosperity to the town of Liverpool." (Renewed applause.)

The toast was drunk with three times three hearty cheers.

As the Prince was resuming his seat, a letter was handed to him, supposed to be from her Majesty. After perusing it attentively, he placed it in the breast pocket of his coat. Shortly afterwards, it being then twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness arose from the table, and took his departure amidst loud cheers.

The company at the Town Hall broke up immediately after the departure of the Prince.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening, there was a display of fireworks in the fields extending from Parliament-road to the entrance to Prince's park, and including the open space fronting Berkeley-street, Windsor-street, and Warwick-street.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—This morning, like yesterday, was one of glorious sunshine, and made happy the thousands who felt interested in the business of the day, giving a beautiful appearance to the vast display of flags, streamers, balconies, flowers, &c., which crowded the whole line marked out for the procession. At an early hour music was heard in various parts, and every preparation was being made for the great business of the day.

Every available space on the route of the procession was occupied by company in their gayest attire; the influx of visitors from the neighbouring towns has been estimated at 130,000.

The event of the day was commenced by the Procession forming, according to the Programme, in various parts of the town.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert joined the line in a barouche, with outriders, about twelve o'clock. The time occupied in passing the whole route was about two hours. The commencement of the procession, composed of the Fire Brigade, reached the intended site of the Sailors' Home about two o'clock, followed by the children of the various schools—the Druids, Freemasons, Odd Fellows—each company with their bands, banners, and their mysterious symbols. These were succeeded by the Coopers, Ship Carpenters, Boiler Makers, bearing a very pretty model of her Majesty's yacht *Fairy*; these were again followed by the iron boat builders, carrying a model of the cradling of the *Ajax*, the first iron war steamer.

Then came the operative masons, a vast body, wearing blue sashes. Next were 1500 shipwrights, bearing models of ships and steamers; and then, were the Corporation of Liverpool in their official robes. Prince Albert came immediately after the Corporation, and was received with most tremendous cheering from the vast concourse who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The Prince looked remarkably well, and most graciously acknowledged the bursts of enthusiasm which greeted him.

The preparations for the laying of the stone were on a vast scale. In the centre of the site, a structure of strong frame-work, painted royal blue, was erected, from which the stone was suspended. The whole site was surrounded by sloping platforms that afforded room for thousands. The roof of the Post Office, and of every building in the neighbourhood whence a view of the ceremony could be obtained, was crowded with spectators; and we observed several of the surrounding houses partially unroofed for the same purpose.

The ceremony of laying the stone was then commenced; the Chairman of the Committee of the Seamen's Home then read an Address to his Royal Highness, to which the Prince replied; the usual formalities were then gone through, a benediction was pronounced, and the Prince joined in the Lord's Prayer; and the solemnity was thus concluded at half-past three o'clock.

During the ceremony, "Rule Britannia" was sung by the Liverpool professionals, accompanied by the band; and the chorals were taken up by the vast assembly, with more enthusiasm than precision.

His Royal Highness then returned to his carriage; and after some delay by the pressure of the crowd, the Prince reached the railway station at four o'clock. The special train being in readiness, started forthwith; and his Royal Highness reached the Euston Station at ten minutes to ten o'clock, and left for Buckingham Palace.

Next week, as we have stated elsewhere, we shall complete our Illustrated Report of this splendid festival, both by further descriptive detail, and several elaborate Engravings.

We cannot, however, for the present, conclude without expressing our acknowledgments to the Railway Company for many civilities.

THE ALBERT DOCK

Lies between the Salthouse Dock and the River, immediately behind the large vessel in the first portion of our view of Liverpool, Present.

"THE ALBERT DOCK is constructed differently from the other Docks, inasmuch that, instead of being surrounded by the low sheds elsewhere found, lofty warehouses bound it on every side. These, it is expected, will afford great facilities for loading and discharging, and thus render the dock one of much greater dispatch, in proportion to its size, than any other in the port. The dock and passages cover an area of seven acres 3123 yards, with abundance of quay room, and it is of sufficient depth to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage. There are two entrances to the dock basin from the river, separated by an island of huge granite between the locks, and on which is erected a handsome lodge for the gatekeepers. The Warehouses are built in detached piles, vaulted throughout, from top to bottom, with rows of massive iron pillars and iron beams to support the arches. Each is of four spacious stories, with vaults below of immense size. The entire area of warehouse room, including the vaults, is 138,805 yards. The four stories above ground are capable of containing 234,960 bales of cotton, whilst the vaults will be available for the stowage of wines, spirits, &c. The buildings are entirely fire-proof; no timber is

employed; the floorings are of a fire-resisting composition, and the doors, joists, window-frames, roofs, and staircases, all of iron. The entire cost of this dock, with the warehouses and purchase of the land, was estimated at £278,265. A spacious promenade runs along the whole river-side of these erections."—From the *Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool*, with above 100 Illustrations, of which a handsome new edition has just appeared.

THE THEATRES.

There has not been a very great deal stirring during the past week in the dramatic world, nor do we anticipate any production of remarkable importance for some little time.

Of the proceedings at DEURY LANE an account will be found in the musical portion of our criticisms.

The HATMARKET announces the termination of its prolonged season; and Mr. W. Farren puts forward "Antigone," for his benefit, on Monday next; on which occasion Miss Helen Fancit will appear as the heroine. Accounts from Edinburgh speak in the highest terms of the lady's performance in this character: and it is said that the heads of the Dublin University presented her with a Greek Febula shoulder-piece, in token of their high admiration of her talents. Mrs. Williams, "The Lady," as the bill somewhat affectingly continued to call her, played *Lady Townley*, on Saturday.

At the LYCEUM, a laughable affair, only a quarter of an hour long, has been brought out under the title of "Hot Weather." Criticizing such a production would be like breaking a butterfly on the wheel. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are represented as themselves, and the actors all appear in *proprid personâ*, but in different parts of the house, boxes, stalls, &c., where they are discovered to be after having sent excuses that they could not play, on account of the "hot weather." We remember seeing Mrs. Keeley, in a piece of the same class, called "The New Actress," at the Adelphi, some years back. The audience laugh, and the end of the "Occasional Prologue"—as it is called—is obtained. Unfortunately, from its nature, it must be played first in the programme; and the audience has scarcely assembled when the curtain falls. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will take their benefit of the act—or acts—provided by their authors for that purpose, on the 6th instant, when a new farce will be played, called "The End of June," which name might be altered with effect to "The Beginning of August." There does not appear to be any talk of closing the theatre at present. Indeed, with its very fair average business, it would be injudicious to think of doing so.

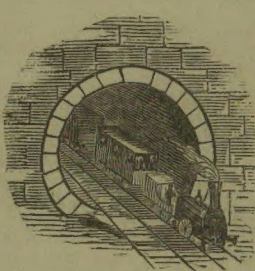
SADLER'S WELLS was re-opened under the sole management of Mr. Phelps, on Saturday evening, having been altered, both externally and in the auditory part, to great advantage, during the recess. The first part of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth" was selected for representation; and the same care marked its performance that distinguished all the plays brought out here during the former managements; and we may observe that the same level excellence in the acting, which we have so often had occasion to commend, was never seen to greater advantage than on this occasion. Nothing was slurred over; if only a few lines had to be spoken, they were delivered sensibly, and with proper emphasis; and the result was a perfect *ensemble* not always attained in theatres of far higher pretensions than this well-deserving establishment. The chief novelty of the evening was the *Sir John Falstaff* of Mr. Phelps. It was precisely what might have been expected—a careful, judicious performance, but lacking that oily humour and conviviality which *Falstaff* made his own. His impersonation of the jolly knight was certainly successful; we, however, prefer Mr. Phelps in his own line. Mr. Cheswick was the *Hotspur*. This gentleman is new to a London audience, but bids fair to become a popular actor. He has undoubted ability, and when his propensity to rant has been a little tempered down, will be a useful acquisition to these boards. Mr. George Bennett played the *King*, and Mr. H. Marston *Prince Hal*. These gentlemen are old favourites with the *habitués* of Sadler's Wells, and their merits are well known. They were, from time to time, warmly and deservedly applauded. The *mise en scène* is unexceptionable, and great pains have evidently been taken in every department.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. X.

ANTI-ACCIDENT HINTS.



UITE convinced that it is high time something should be done to put a stop to the frightful accidents on all the lines generally, and the Eastern one in particular, we proceed to give our opinions upon the subject, and suggest the best means for their prevention or alleviation.

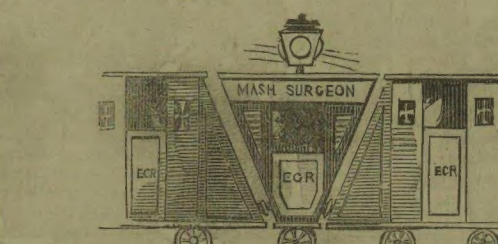
We do not altogether hold with hanging a director every time an accident occurs; inasmuch as there is a great deal to be said on both sides, in this case, although it seems to be the most popular remedy. But we would have one accompany every train, not as an ordinary passenger, but on a light iron sea, prepared thus:—



THE PATENT SAFETY DIRECTOR BUFFER.

The Directors will take this post by turns, each becoming "an old buffer" in rotation; and the precarious nature of the position will tend to infuse a spirit of vigilance into the different persons employed on the line.

It will also be right to announce at each departure, that "The train carries an experienced surgeon;" and, as the safety of that individual will be always of the first consequence, the following plan is submitted for preserving him if there is a collision. A surgery will be fitted up for him, well supplied with splints, rollers, tourniquets, lint, and strips of adhesive plaster; and he may be indulged with the conventional red lamp, which may also be used as a signal. His surgery in the train will be shaped thus:—



THE SURGERY IN ITS NORMAL STATE.

It will be seen that it is wedge-shaped, placed between two carriages of similar form, corresponding with its inclination. These ends may be used as lockers for luggage, dog-kennels, &c. Now, it will be understood by those conversant with mechanics, that, on a collision, the carriages being driven together, as the outer ones approach, the surgery, by its wedge-like construction, will rise up between them, the higher in proportion to their approximation, and will be lifted out of the way of all harm, as shown in this diagram of



THE SURGERY DURING A COLLISION.

By which arrangement, the Member of the College of Surgeons will be able to look after those of the victims.

The Council of the College will arrange a Railway Board, on the plan of the

Mr. Greville's Alarm ..	..	..	..	(Nat)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho ..	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. Moore's Wolf Dog ..	..	..	..	..	3

G O O D W O O D R A C E S.—1 8 4 6.



THE ROAD FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.



GOING TO THE RACES.—HIGH-STREET, CHICHESTER.

Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs each.			
Mr. Payne's Collingwood	(Nat)	1	
Lord G. Bentinck's Jollity		2	
Duke of Richmond's Vampire		3	
Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft and only 5 if declared, &c.			
Mr. O'Brien's Jonathan Wild	(R. Rider)	1	
Mr. J. Day's The Hero		2	
Mr. Parr's Dulcet		3	

It is supposed that the amount lost on the race exceeds £40,000.

The Member's Plate of £50 with £50 added.			
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorolla	(Butler)	1	
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Blind Hookey		2	
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth		3	

Steward's Cup of £300, added to a Handicap of 5 sovs. each.			
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair	(Nat)	1	
Lord George Bentinck's Dawdle		2	
Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.			
Mr. W. S. Stanley's Leaconfield	(A lad)	1	
Mr. Meiklam's Alliance		2	

THURSDAY.

Sweeps of 50 sovs each. One mile and a half.			
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird	walked over		
The Sussex Stakes of 25 sovs each, &c.			
Lord G. Bentinck's Gabbler	walked over		
Sweeps of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.			
Mr. Gully's Mathematician		0	
Lord G. Bentinck's King of Morven		0	

A dead heat.

Sweeps of 200 sovs each, for fillies. T.Y.C.			
Lord G. Bentinck's Devil-me-Care		1	
Mr. Gully's Wee Bit		2	
Mr. A. Johnstone's Little Nell		3	

The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.			
Iago		1	
Ukraine		2	

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, &c.			
Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo		1	

Mr. Wreford's Wilderness disqualified. Wilderness came in first.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Mr. O'Brien's Grimston	1
Lord Waterford's Wolfdog	2
Mr. Irwin's Connaught Ranger	3

THE PRIZE PLATE.

THREE of the four Prize Cups, or Groups of Plate, have been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.

The prize called the "Orange Cup," valued at £300, and so named in honour of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, consists of a group, representing Prince Maurice of Nassau directing the final charge at the Battle of Nieuport, fought against the Archduke Albert (son of Maximilian II.), Viceroy of the Netherlands, under Philip of Spain, in which, according to the memoirs of Sir Francis Vere, after a severely-contested encounter, the Archduke Albert was wounded in the face by a lance, unhorsed, and forced to quit the field. Maurice, seeing the horse of the Archduke galloping without his rider, ordered a prompt and general advance, and gained a great victory, taking 5000 prisoners, including nearly all the commanders of the Archduke's army. The battle was fought on the 2nd of July, 1600. The artist has represented the moment when the Archduke has fallen from his horse, and the Prince is ordering the advance of his troops.

The Second Prize group represents the crisis of the battle of Bosworth-field—Sir W. Stanley saving the life of the Earl of Richmond; when, according to the chronicles of the time, Richard III., finding the battle going against him, made a desperate attempt to change the fortune of the day, by destroying Richmond, and, charging furiously, overthrew Sir John Cheney, killed Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to the Earl, and got near enough to his opponent to aim a blow at him, which was parried by Sir William Stanley. Richard was unhorsed and slain. This group is exquisitely modelled—the general outline and the minor parts are all in the best taste. The horses and their riders are all in motion, and full of vitality. The details are very elaborate, the armour of the two principal figures being enriched with gold, and the armorial bearings and devices being also of that metal. The apparel is gorgeous, and very appropriate to the subject.

These two groups have been modelled by Mr. Alfred Howard, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A.

The Third Prize is a Candelabra, modelled after a design for a candelabrum for the Emperor of Russia; and consisting of an oak, at the foot of which hounds are pulling down a stag.

The Fourth Prize, a vase of very elegant form, has been manufactured by the

Messrs. Garrard of the Haymarket. The lower portion consists of a nobly-shaped cup; and the upper of a flagon, around which is represented in bold relief, the picturesque tale of Perseus rescuing Andromeda from the sea monster. This is executed in Mr. Cotterill's best manner. The graceful form of Andromeda, the beauty and spirit of Pegasus, and the terrible figure of the sea monster are finely contrasted; and the artist has displayed great judgment in so balancing the different masses of the composition, that whatever view is taken of the vase it presents a symmetrical, though diversified figure. The whole is richly and tastefully ornamented.

GOODWOOD RACES, 1846.

"Tis merrie, 'tis merrie in good green wood!"
And Goodwood is the merrie place
For sportsman true and steed of blood,
That love the chase,
And the glorious race,
Which with the lightning's shaft keeps pace.

Let th' Arab garb with gems his barb;
Let Andalusia vaunt her pride;
Let Rome (poor torso!) boast her Corso;
Let all the world, both far and wide,
Compete with England's turf—'tis vain!
O'er plain and main
Extends her reign:
Long may it last without a stain!

Away!—although the summer's breath
Scorches the forest, mead, and heath;
Away!—though dust, in heavy clouds,
The Turf's bold votaries enshrouds;
Away to Goodwood's brilliant sheen,
Hasting, the rural groups are seen.
From far around the Sussex downs—
From Brighton, Worthing, Elgates—
towns,
Hamlets, and homesteads, pour along,
A dusty, thirsty, motley throng.
London is there! both mart and court;
England is there! to join the sport;

Ireland is there! with thorough breed;
And Scotland! with the best o'er
Tweed.

E'en France—the gay and gallant
aye—
Leaves her elections for the play;
Grim Politics, despite the weather,
And Sugar Bill, mount in the leather.
In vain Rachel enacts a part
To bid the tears of Pluto start;
In vain may Grisi's graces flow,
Th' *habitués* are resolved to go—
Though Thillon spreads her warbling
thrall—
Though Cremorne House and gay
Vauxhall
Exert their brightest: all in vain—
The town rolls out to Goodwood plain.

Oh! thrilling scene! That heart is cold
Indeed which glows not with delight,
When high and low, the young, the old,
The matron staid, and maiden bright,
Assemble 'neath the cloudless sky,
To hail the gallant rivalry,
Where steed with steed for fame contends,
While the glad shout the welkin rends.



GOODWOOD RACES.—THE COURSE.



THE PAS DES DEESSES, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have to record this week the production of a new Opera Buffa, and the reiterated performance of a Divertissement which is a perfect triumph of choregraphy; the latter a production belonging to the highest order of art; the former with far less lofty pretensions, but no less possessing its own peculiar merits.

'Don Gregorio, or the Ajo nell' Imbarazzo,' the new opera, is one of the earlier productions of Donizetti. It was brought out at Milan, and performed with great success in Paris in 1830; Lablache then, as now, enacting the principal part. This opera bears marks of an earlier origin than many of Donizetti's works. There is something of the old school to be traced throughout. Though of a decidedly inferior order of composition than Cimarosa's 'Matrimonio,' a resemblance in the treatment of the libretto, and in the construction of the score, may be detected—especially, for example, in the duet between the master and his pupil, where the music describes the sobbing of the latter and his tutor's mimicry.

In the preponderance of recitative, also, we again can trace the old-fashioned style of composition; and, in fact, there is but little Donizetti-ism, if we may be allowed to coin a word, in this opera—at least, to ears accustomed to the more recent productions of the fertile maestro. Much of the effect of an opera of this class depends upon the libretto; that of 'Don Gregorio' is highly comic and spirited; and, before proceeding further with our criticism, we will give our readers a short resumé of the plot.

Don Gregorio is the tutor of two young men, placed by their father, an austere old nobleman, under his charge. This father, Count Giulio (Fornasari), adopting an exaggerated idea of the dangers and perils of the world, has kept his two sons closely immured at home, and persists in treating and considering them as

children, though the eldest has attained his 25th year. The consequence is, that the latter, Enrico (Mario), has been married secretly for a year past, while the other, who is half an idiot, makes love to the old housekeeper, Leonarda, at home. The contrast of these two *affaires de coeur* is one of the amusing points of the libretto. Enrico hopes to gain the old tutor over to his cause; he, for that purpose, introduces his wife, Gilda (Mme. Castellan), secretly into the house—Don Gregorio is moved by her tears, and promises to assist her; and then follow difficulties and embarrassments without end for the poor tutor, who is finally suspected by the Count of the most terrible misdoings. To crown all, the young wife of Enrico, who has remained immured all day, induces Gregorio to go and fetch her baby, who has been left at home: the unfortunate man returns with the child under his cloak, just in time to meet his indignant master. This is a most laughable scene. At length all is discovered, and finally the young couple are pardoned, and the piece ends happily; not before, however, the astonished Count is requested by his second 'boy' to unite him in his turn to the shrewish old *cameriera*—a request, of course, not granted. There are scenes in this libretto of the most laughable description. The very *tourneur* of Frederic Lablache, in his infantile costume, elicits peals of laughter each time he moves; while that most admirable of comedians, his father, portrayed the character of the unfortunate scape-goat, with a drollery perfectly irresistible. The duet we have already mentioned between these two artists, was comic in the extreme. Fornasari had effected a complete transformation of himself in the part of the Count: he looked the thin, hollow-faced, hollow-eyed old Nobleman, gloomy in mind, and feeble in body. Mario was admirably adapted to the sentimental young husband. He introduces Alari's pretty 'Canzone Toscana' in the beginning of the opera, and sings it with his usual taste and sweetness. Castellan's feminine archness, her grace of look and manner, always give great fascination to her performance of comic parts.

Nothing could be more delicious than her execution of Benedict's well-known rondo, written for Malibran, and so often sung by herself, introduced here in the last act. It is always a fresh treat to listen to this delightful singer.

Besides the *morceaux* we have mentioned, two trios, in different styles, the one in the first, and the other in the second, act, attracted our attention. The latter, especially, which is somewhat of a fugue, is a charming composition, and will, probably become a favourite in amateur circles—its only fault for the stage is that it is too short. The finale of the first act, also, is very effective. On the whole, however, 'Don Gregorio's' chief attraction lies in the drollery of the libretto, and, above all, the admirable acting of the performers; Lablache's impersonation, especially, is a masterpiece.

We must now proceed to one of the most remarkable achievements of the season, the 'Pas des Déesses,' of which we this day furnish our readers with a sketch. Those who have seen the 'Pas de Quatre,' may form some idea of the extraordinary excitement and enthusiasm this *pas* creates; but, as we already said last week, for poetry of idea and of execution the 'Pas des Déesses' has decidedly the advantage. Besides this, though the attention is principally directed to the three great *danseuses*, yet the grouping is rendered far more effective by the addition of other actors.

The 'Pas des Déesses' has another recommendation; it is longer; and the intervals while the three 'stars' are resting themselves, are filled up by the charming butterfly steps of Louise Taglioni and the most incredible feats on the part of St. Leon and Perrot. In fact, all here surpass themselves—of Taglioni, Grahm, and Cerito, each in turn seems to obtain the advantage—though of course the palm is finally adjudged by each spectator accordingly as his taste is originally inclined. For ourselves, as critics, obliged to put away all previous predilections, we are compelled to confess that each in her peculiar style, in this *Pas*, reaches the *ne plus ultra* of her art, and each is different.

Though the styles of Taglioni and Lucile Grahm, at first sight would seem to be identical, yet they have both their own peculiar characteristics. The buoyant energy of Grahm contrasts with that peculiar quietness that marks Taglioni's most daring feats, while Cerito, who by her very smallness of stature, seems fitted by nature for another style of dancing, bounds to and fro, as though in the plenitude of enjoyment. We have never seen either of these great *danseuses* achieve such wonders as in this *Pas*. The improvement of Lucile Grahm is above all marvellous; she introduces a step entirely new and exquisitely graceful; and, though it must be of most difficult achievement, she executes it with an ease and lightness which gives her the appearance of flying. It is a species of *valse renversée* on a grand scale. One of the most effective moments with Cerito is that in which she comes on with St. Leon, executing a *jeté ballers* in the air, and, at the same moment, turning her head suddenly, to catch a sight of the much-desired apple. This never fails to elicit thunders of applause, and an encore.

As for Taglioni, after taking the most daring leaps in her own easy and exquisitely graceful manner, she fits across the stage with a succession of steps, which, though perfectly simple, are executed with such inconceivable lightness, and such enchanting grace, as invariably to call forth one of the most enthusiastic encores we ever remember to have witnessed; in fact, from beginning to end of the divertissement, all the spectators are kept in a state of excitement, which finds vent in clappings, in shoutings, and bravas, occasionally quite deafening.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell' was performed on Saturday and Monday last, and Halevy's 'Juive' on Wednesday, and was repeated last night. The execution of these two operas has fully sustained the fame of the Belgian troupe. In the 'William Tell,' changes have been made in the *Arnold*, on account of the continued illnesses of the artists. Laborde sustained this celebrated part of Duprez on Saturday, and M. Boulo on Monday. The latter, however, was compelled to omit the great air, 'Asile héréditaire,' and the 'Suisse moi.' He sang at times sweetly and artistically, but, at present, *Arnold* is beyond his physical powers. Laborde's energy in this inspiring scene created a great sensation. He sang well in tune, and executed it without a hitch, a result that rarely happens. He also was very successful in the trio, 'Quand l'Helvétie est un champ de suplice'—that heart-rending composition in which *Arnold* is informed of his father's death by the hand of the Austrian oppressors. Massol acquitted himself with considerable ability in *William Tell*, although the music at times was transposed to suit his high baritone; and, in some instances, Zelger—who was the *Walter* on Monday—had to sing his part. In the beautiful romance, 'Sois immobile et vers la terre,' which *Tell* addresses to his son just before the ordeal of the apple shooting, Massol sang with much fervour. M. Barielle, on Saturday, doubled the parts of *Walter* and *Gessler*—the former owing to Zelger's illness. On Monday, Barielle was the Austrian Governor alone. He bids fair to be a great basso; his voice is splendid, but he lacks style and refinement.

On Saturday, the Barcarolle of the *Pêcheur*, 'Accours dans ma nacelle,' was sung by one of the horn-players of the band, owing to Boulo's 'illness.' On Monday Boulo not only sang it, but doubled *Arnold*, for M. Laborde's 'illness.' Drury Lane Theatre, with the Brussels artists, appears to have been a complete hospital since their arrival. Mme. Laborde's *Mithilde*, on both occasions, was charmingly sung, and her 'Sombre forêt,' and her share of the duo, 'Ma présence,' were rapturously applauded. The overture was nightly encored. The accompaniments were finely played, although the weakness of the stringed instruments was too apparent. The choruses deserve every praise. The introduction, in the first act, was magnificently done, and the three separate pieces of the Cantons particularly effective. The allegro vivace, 'Guillaume, tu le vois,' was hit off with infinite precision, and the oath, 'Jurons,' rendered with majestic fidelity.



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TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES, and Machinery therewith connected; together with the very best description of Lancashire TOOLS of every kind. G. and J. Deane, having established a factory, under the patronage of the Government, for the purpose of supplying only such articles as may be confidently relied upon for accuracy of construction and finish. Chucks of every description, Slide-rests, Rose-engines, and other apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machinery built to order.—DEANE'S, Gun Manufactory, 50, King William-street, London-bridge.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNS TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. Is. Peculiarly penetrating hair-brush, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will retain their softness and elasticity for months. (Notice.—This brush is made in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES. (A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The extensive New Establishment of B. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a Waiter's Room. Ladies are informed that a private Hair Room is likewise set apart; and R. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 65, and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Dept. is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitter and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of B. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figured press, from which no alteration can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that every article may be exchanged, or that the Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Pass, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, B. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

B. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drappers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 83, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

IMPOSTORS!—Rheumatic Pains, Weakness, Contractions of the Limbs, Deformity, and Spinal Affections.—CABBURN'S OIL and PILLS having been so generally successful in the Kingdom and various parts of the world, particularly in the India (from whence reports have recently been made by persons of high distinction, as to the restoration of children and adults, who had been laid over by the faculty, has induced impostors not only to attempt depreciating, but some to counterfeits the same; to prevent which, all his bottles are now sealed with the patent Metallic Capsules, with the words, "Cabburn's Oil, for Rheumatism, &c.," being on the top of the capsule over the cork. Cases of importance to the afflicted, as to cures, may be seen in the Dispatch, &c. Life, &c., and the Sunday Times, August 2nd, 1846; and reports from Medical Dispensaries in Bradshaw's Railway Guide. A book of information to the afflicted will be forwarded (gratis) to any person sending two post stamps, to free the same, by directing to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's Cross, London.—N.B. Ask for Cabburn's Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism; to be had of medicine vendors, in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.; and the Pills in Boxes, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.

Another Bud of England's Royal Rose Smiles on the Tree of Life.
Unconscious of the splendours which enclose Its nascent destinies with honour's rife, The infant pure presents its little brow To the baptismal dews which come from Heaven, While its high Sponsors undertake the vow To guard the child from sin's insidious leaven. Smooth be thy path, sweet Helena, on earth, Worthy thy Sponsors' name and Parents' love— Worthy the land that joys to claim thy birth, Worthy that better, blessed land, above!

LAST Saturday evening, the christening of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the Chapel, Buckingham Palace.

The Royal Family arrived at half-past six o'clock, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Maids of Honour, and the Grooms and Equerries in Waiting. The visitors took their seats in the Chapel. In the front row, on the south side, were the following Foreign Ministers:—M. Van de Weyer, Baron de Moncorvo, Count de Kielmansegg, Baron de Beust, and Count de Jarnac. Their Excellencies wore their full diplomatic costumes, and the ensigns of their respective orders of knighthood.

In the second row were the following members of the Administration:—The Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Besborough, Earl Grey, Earl of Auckland, Viscount Palmerston, and Viscount Morpeth.

On the north side of the Chapel, the following occupied the front row:—The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. Behind them sat Lord Campbell, Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Wellington was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Ministers generally in the full dress official costume. The illustrious Duke and Lord Lansdowne wore the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the Earl of Besborough and the Marquis of Clanricarde the Collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Lords Clarendon, Auckland, and Palmerston, the Collars of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The Chapel was brilliantly lighted by gas, which has been lately fitted up on Professor Faraday's principle of ventilation. The altar was covered with crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold; and in its front stood the font, of silver gilt, placed on a fluted pedestal of white and gold.

Chairs of crimson and gold were placed on each side of the font, for the accommodation of the Royal Family and sponsors. There were purple velvet cushions at the foot of those, appropriated to the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

At ten minutes to seven o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, and the Rev. Mr. Howarth took their stations at the altar.

The sponsors for her Royal Highness the infant Princess then entered the Chapel in the following order:—

Robert Laurie, Esq., Windsor Herald.	Albert William Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald.
Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of the Household.	Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household.
The Sponsors, viz.,	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans.	
His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Streliz.	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.	
Followed by the Ladies and Gentlemen of their Suite.	
Her Majesty's Procession followed.	
Two Heralds.	
James Pulman, Esq., Norroy.	Walter Aston Blount, Esq., Chester.
Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.
Price Albert, Clerk Marshal.	Colonel Arbuthnot.
Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour.	Gentleman Usher, Sir William Martins.
Gentleman Usher, Col. Diggle.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Colonel Berkeley Drummond.
Price Albert, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
Price Albert, Marquis of Abercorn.	Lord Byron.
Lord George Lennox.	The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer.
The Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue.	The Queen, leading her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, leading her Royal Highness Princess Alice.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.	Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Streliz.
His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.	His Royal Highness the Prince of Leiningen, leading her Royal Highness Princess Mary.
His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, leading her Royal Highness Princess Mary.	Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.
Master of the Horse to the Queen, The Duke of Norfolk.	The Duchess of Sutherland.
Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Countess of Dysart.	
Malids of Honour, Hon. Frances Devereux.	
Lady Caroline Somers Coche, Bedchamber Woman, Lady Caroline Barrington.	
Ladies in attendance upon the Royal Family.	
Gold Stick, Marquis of Anglesey.	Captain of the Gentlemen-at Arms, Lord Byron.
Master of the Household, Colonel Bowles.	Master of the Buckhounds, Earl Granville.
Silver Stick, Colonel M'Dowall.	Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel Knollys.
Gentlemen in attendance upon the Royal Family.	

The Royal Sponsors sat near the altar on the north side of the chapel, and behind them were the Treasurer of the Household (Earl Jermyn) and the Comptroller (Lord Marcus Hill). The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Streliz, Prince George, the Princess Mary, and the Prince of Leiningen sat opposite the Royal Sponsors. The Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Sutherland), and the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Dysart) were behind the Queen. The Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, stood near her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

The whole of the costumes of both ladies and gentlemen were very elegant and magnificent—those of the former were uniformly white, of valuable lace and the richest satins or silks. The gentlemen were either in uniform or full court dress. The Queen's dress was of rich white satin, of Spitalfields manufacture, striped with silver tissue, and richly trimmed with Honiton point lace. Her Majesty wore a wreath of white roses, studded with diamonds, in her hair. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and a splendid diamond George.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice had white net dresses, trimmed with Nottingham lace over white satin.

The Prince of Wales wore a white Cashmere pelouse, bordered with silver. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family standing on one side, the Royal Sponsors opposite, and the Archbishop having advanced from the altar to the font.

The infant Princess, in the arms of the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, was stationed in the Chapel close to the font, above the Sponsors, and opposite the Queen.

The Primate immediately commenced the service; the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and the two attendant clergymen, remained at the altar. On demanding the name of the Princess from the Sponsors, the Duchess of Cambridge named her "Helena Augusta Victoria," and the Venerable Prelate performed the sacred rite in a most impressive manner. The first name is pronounced "Helena," with the accent on the first syllable.

After the baptism the Princess Helena was returned to the arms of her nurse. At the conclusion of the baptism, and at the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, her Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales looked doubtfully in the Queen's face; but, at a sign from his august parent, he knelt reverently down, he and his sister, the Princess Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of which her Majesty was kneeling, and joined their little hands in prayer.—(Our Artist has illustrated this most impressive scene.)

At the conclusion of the service the Princess was conducted out of the Chapel by the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

The infant Princess was dressed in a rich robe of



CHRISTENING OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—THE CLOSE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SHOOT LOUIS PHILIPPE.

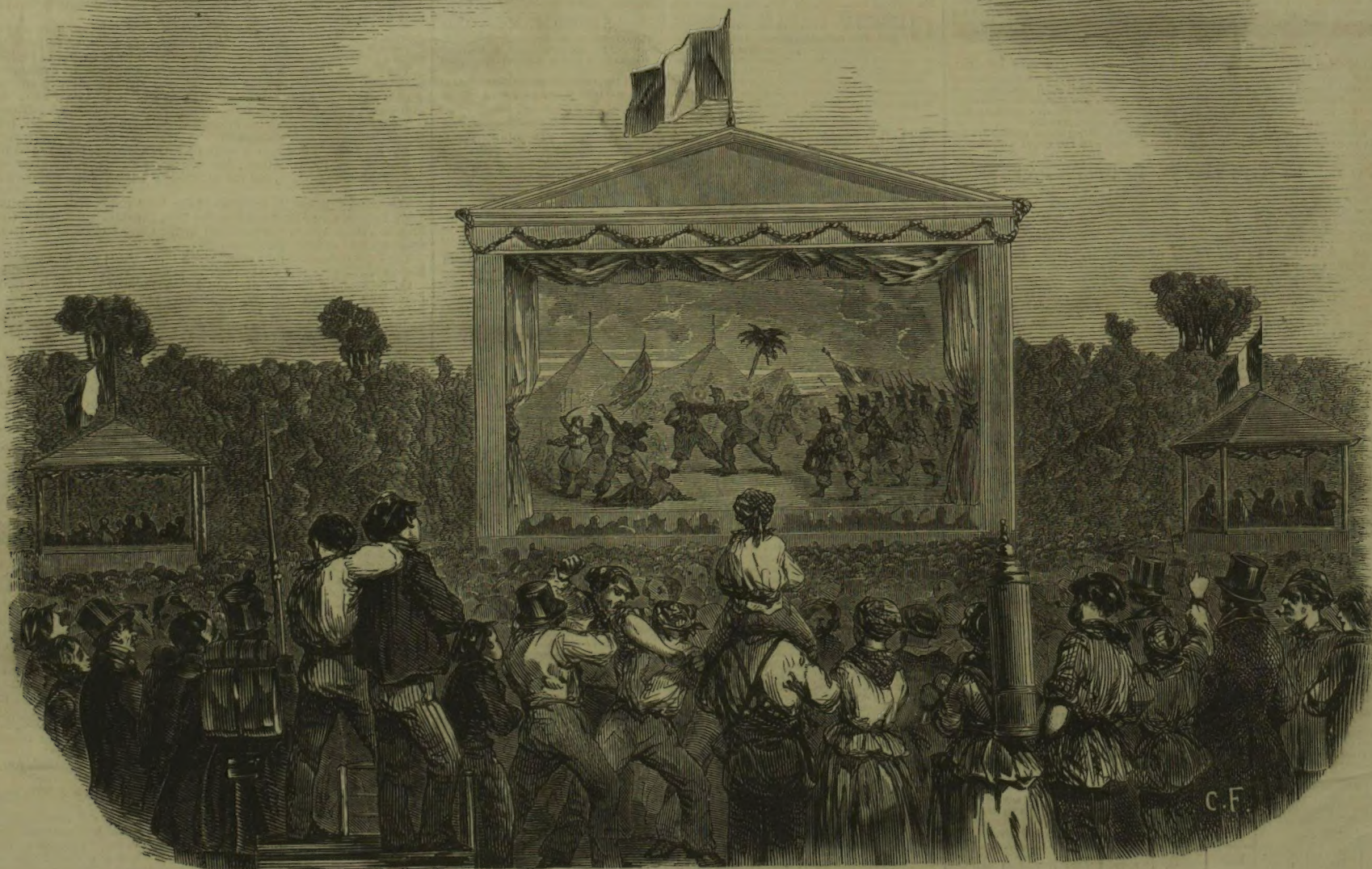
It is with deep indignation we have to state that another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe. The following particulars of this atrocious occurrence are contained in a letter, dated Paris, Wednesday night, and published in a late edition of the *Standard* of Thursday:—

"I am sorry again to be compelled to communicate to you the information that another of those diabolical attempts which have but too frequently disgraced the history of France, has just been made upon the life of our good King, Louis Philippe. A large crowd was this evening assembled in the Tuilleries, enjoying

the concert of military music which was being performed in the gardens, in commemoration of the sixteenth anniversary of the glorious 29th day of July, at which time his Majesty was tranquilly walking in the balcony, showing himself to the assembled multitude. This was the moment eagerly seized upon by the diabolical regicide to attempt the murder of our beloved Monarch. The villain, mixing in the crowd, suddenly drew from his breast a long pistol, and immediately fired at the King, but, providentially, without effect. The man had no time to effect his escape; for, no sooner was the report heard, than he was immediately seized by the by-standers, and conveyed away in safe custody. From the lateness of the hour at which the occurrence took place, I have no time left to ascertain the name or whereabouts of the regicide, or any other than the brief particulars which I have above communicated. Of course, the most intense interest was excited among all the inhabitants of Paris, in order to ascertain whether his Majesty's life had been preserved, or whether he had sus-

tained any personal injury; and when they had been assured that the King was unharmed, the most lively satisfaction was expressed that Providence had once more interposed on behalf of our beloved Monarch, and that the King still lives to promote the true interests, and secure the welfare and happiness of his country."

The period at which this flagitious attempt has been made—the anniversary of the 29th of July, when the French people struggled for their liberties—has naturally created additional excitement. As the fêtes commenced so late in the week, we have received but few particulars of them. The great scene of attraction is the Champs Elysées, where, as will be seen in our Illustration, a temporary theatre is erected, the performance generally representing some achievement of the French army. It is here also that the Mat de Cocagne is erected.



JULY FETE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.